

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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October 2 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 81
Humidity 98 78

October 2 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 78 40

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.98

3036 日四廿月八年卯乙

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1915.

六拜禮 號二月十英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

BULGARIAN SITUATION STILL NOT CLEAR.

GERMANS MAKING SIGNIFICANT ADMISSIONS AND LOSING HEART.

Another Half Million Britishers for the Western Front Before Next Year.

RUSSIA'S "PRACTICALLY UNBROKEN SERIES OF MINOR SUCCESSSES."

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

"REMEMBER THE MARNE."

September 30, 9.15 p.m.
Prior to the assault, General Joffre issued the following army order: "The offensive is about to be carried on, without truce or respite. Remember the Marne. Conquer or die."

A MILLION BRITISH TROOPS AT WORK.

September 30, 9.15 p.m.
M. Pichon in a speech in Paris said that a million British troops were now serving on the French frontier and it was believed that there would be a million and a half before next year.

MORE GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

September 30, 9.15 p.m.
To-night's German communique contains some interesting admissions, it says:—
North of Loos our counter-attack is proceeding slowly.
South-east of Souchez the French have penetrated our lines at two points.
Fighting is still proceeding in the district between Rheims and Argonne.
Fighting is very severe south of Sainte Marie Apy where an enemy brigade penetrated and broke through our advanced trench line.
The French attacks between the Somme-py-Souzin road and the Challerance-Saint Menchould railway was partially repulsed after fierce hand-to-hand fighting.
In the early morning the enemy made a strong attack to the northwest of Massiges. Northward of Massiges, we lost Height 101, which was much exposed to the enemy's flanking fire.
In the Eastern theatre the communique claims that the Germans have penetrated Russian positions to the east of Smorgon capturing a thousand prisoners, but the fight to the south of Smorgon is still proceeding.

MARL KITCHENER TELGRAPHIS HIS CONGRATULATIONS.

October 1, 2.35 a.m.
Earl Kitchener has telegraphed to Field Marshal Sir John French, his warmest congratulations on the substantial successes and best wishes for progress in the important operations.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

VIEWS OF GREEK PARLIAMENT.

September 30, 9.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Athens says that the Greek Chamber has passed the first reading of a Bill for a loan of a hundred and fifty million francs. M. Venizelos reiterated that while the Government had declared its determination to observe neutrality it had not concealed its determination loyally to fulfil its treaty obligations towards Serbia, should a *casus foederis* arise. M. Gounaras, the leader of the Opposition, declared that the Opposition recognised that the Government were following the only possible course and in this the Opposition and the Government were in accord. The complete absence of party spirit from to-day's sitting has made an excellent impression.

KING FERDINAND ASKED M. MALINOFF TO CO-OPERATE.

September 30, 11.20 p.m.
It appears that King Ferdinand did not ask M. Malinoff to form a Cabinet but to enter or co-operate with the present Cabinet which M. Malinoff declined.

M. VENIZELOS' STRAIGHT TALK.

October 1, 2.35 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that M. Venizelos, despite the mutual assurances of Bulgaria and Greece that the mobilisations are only intended as a safeguard of neutrality, says the situation is serious, as mobilisation cannot be prolonged without grave danger to peace, especially when one of the mobilised countries does not disguise its dissatisfaction at the territorial *status quo*. The Greeks ardently desired peace but would oppose any attempt on the part of any Balkan state to create a preponderant position. They would, however, welcome a prompt simultaneous demobilisation.

THE BUDGET.

WHERE ARE THE EXTREME FREE TRADERS?

September 30, 9.15 p.m.
In the House of Commons the extreme free traders insisted on dividing the House in the afternoon, against the Budget Import Duties. Mr. Asquith had deprecated a division, affirming emphatically that no Free Trade questions were involved and that the Duties were purely war measures and were in no wise suggested by the Unionist members of the Cabinet.
The House cheered loudly when it was seen that the extremists numbered only eight.

THE RUSSIANS.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

September 30, 9.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that for the first time a Jew has been appointed to the Council of Empire.

UNBROKEN SERIES OF MINOR SUCCESSSES.

October 1, 6.00 a.m.
A Petrograd Communique while mentioning the abandonment of the town of Luok two days ago, proceeds to record practically an unbroken series of successes along the whole front.
It says that insignificant enemy attempts, in the region of Riga, were easily repulsed. Nothing of importance has occurred in the Dvinsk region. Elsewhere vigorous Russian strokes, including cavalry charges, resulted in the capture of trenches and villages, and even enabled the Russians, at some points, to advance somewhat westwards.
The communique concludes: The unbroken spirit of the Russian troops has received a fresh impetus by recent success in innumerable rearguard actions including hand-to-hand encounters and successful assumption of the offensive, particularly north east and south east of Vilna; also from the Allies' great offensive on the Western front. On the contrary the depression of the Germans recently, has been most marked and is evidenced by the abandonment of arms, munitions, wounded, waggons and their nervousness when firing.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

IMPORT DUTIES ON HATS.

CONCESSION TO OUR ALLIES.

September 30, 9.15 p.m.
In the House of Commons Mr. McKenna said, in order not to harass the trade of our Allies, France, Italy and Japan who were chiefly concerned, it was decided to withdraw the proposed import duties on hats.

GREAT LABOUR ORGANISATION.

CONFERENCE OF COMMITTEES.

September 30, 11.20 p.m.
At a Conference of Committees of great labour organisations to-day a resolution was passed that it having heard the sentiments of Mr. Asquith and Earl Kitchener, on Tuesday, declares its belief that the men required for the Navy, Army and Munition work to carry on the war to a successful issue able by voluntary means. The conference pledges itself to assist the Government to the utmost and to organise a special recruiting campaign throughout the country. It considers that voluntary enlistment will be more successful if the Government stated as far as it was compatible with the public interest what the voluntary system has already done and what are the present and the future needs of men, and insist on employers to cease preventing the enlistment of men.

THE BRITISH REVENUE.

AN INCREASE.

September 30, 11.20 p.m.
The revenue for the last quarter was £51,569,628, an increase of £15,388,345.

OBITUARY.

MR. HAROLD CAWLEY, M.P.

October 1, 2.35 a.m.
Mr. Harold Cawley, M. P. has been killed in action.

AUSTRIA AND AMERICA.

DR. DUMBA GIVEN SAFE CONDUCT.

October 1, 2.35 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that Sir Cecil Spring Rice gave the State Department a safe conduct for Dr. Dumba's return to Vienna.

THE DOMINIONS.

NEW AUSTRALIAN CRUISER LAUNCHED.

October 1, 2.35 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Sydney says that the new Australian cruiser Brisbane has been launched at Cockatoo Island.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

ATTACK ON GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS.

September 30, 6.20 p.m.
The official French communique states:—Southward Ripont, which is between the Germans' vital railway communications, and Massiges, the French extended and completed the conquest of the first German positions, carrying a portion of important redoubts called "works of the defeat."
French aeroplanes, despite most unfavourable weather, bombarded the German lines of communication. Shells were also thrown on the railway at Basancourt, Warmerville, Font Everger, and Sainte Hilaire. This railway is the German line of communication between the troops on the west and the Crown Prince. Shells were also thrown on a column marching near Sommeary.
(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Mr. Venizelos says that the situation is grave.

Mr. Harold Cawley, M. P. has been killed in action.

The new Australian cruiser Brisbane has been launched at Cockatoo Island.

Insignificant enemy attempts in the region of Riga have been easily repulsed.

A communique mentions the abandonment of Luok, on September 29.

There has been an unbroken series of minor successes along the whole of the Russian front.

Sir Cecil Spring Rice has given the United States a safe conduct for Dr. Dumba's return to Vienna.

The Greek Chamber has passed the first reading of the loan Bill of a hundred and fifty million francs.

Earl Kitchener has telegraphed his congratulations to Sir John French on his substantial success in the West.

Berlin communique make an interesting admission that to the north of Loos our counter-attack is proceeding slowly.

The American ship Vincent has been burned, the captain, the second mate and the carpenter have been injured.

M. Pichon says that a million British are now serving on the French frontier and he believed that there would be a million and a half by next year.

The unbroken spirit of the Russian troops has received a fresh impetus from the recent successes and shows itself in innumerable rearguard actions.

King Ferdinand did not ask M. Malinoff to form a Cabinet but enter or co-operate with the present Cabinet. M. Malinoff has declined.

General Joffre issued the following army order prior to the great assault: "The offensive is about to be carried on without truce or respite. Remember the Marne. Conquer or die."

The depression of the Germans at the success on the Western front is very marked and is particularly shown by their abandonment of arms, munitions and wounded and by the nervousness of their firing.

M. Venizelos reiterated that while the Government had declared its determination to observe neutrality, it had not concealed its determination to loyally fulfil its treaty obligations towards Serbia.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Police Reserve concert,
Botanical Gardens—8.00 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Monday, October 4.
St. Andrew's Society—Annual Meeting.
Sale of Ladies' Dress Material etc. G. P. Lammert's Sales Room.—11 a.m.
Wednesday, October 6.
French Convent Bazaar Causeway Bay.—10.20 a.m.
Saturday, October 9.
Ordinary General meeting of Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.—11.30 p.m.
Monday, October 11.
Sale of furniture No. 9 Humphrey's Buildings—G. P. Lammert.—2.30 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

30 Years' Work at Sessions.

Mr. William Hodgkinson, who became a junior clerk at London Sessions fifty years ago, and has been Deputy Clerk of the Peace for forty years has resigned. He estimates that 10,000 prisoners have passed through his hands.

The Nobel Prizes.

Copenhagen, August 14.—Telegrams from Stockholm state that the Nobel prizes will this year amount to 144,000 kroners (28,100), but it is uncertain whether the distribution will not be postponed. From next year the prizes will be reduced to 20,000 kroners (\$1,125), representing the amount of the new Swedish Defence Tax.

The Chinese President and the Press.

Since the question of the form of Government has been raised the President has paid special attention to public opinion regarding the same. He has increased the number of translators of newspapers to eight, and a vernacular contemporary states that they have been instructed to translate all articles etc. written by Mr. Patnam Wells.

Miss Matilda Tennyson.

Miss Matilda Tennyson, the only surviving sister of the poet, who has died at Bournemouth, in her ninety-ninth year, was a woman of extraordinary vitality. Mr. William Francis Lawley, a relative of the family, called upon her in the summer of 1913. He reports that he found her "well and full of memories." On being asked whether she went out every day for a drive, she replied "Oh, I go out for a walk every day and take the dog."

Pauperism Statistics.

Statistics of pauperism up to June 30 showed some remarkable figures. After a year of war the number of paupers in receipt of relief in June in England and Wales was only 15.8 per 1,000, the lowest recorded since 1874. In 1875 they were 29.4. In London, also, where they have been more constant, they fell below the lowest on record, to 19.7. Nothing better illustrates the abundance of employment than these statistics; and there is reason to expect that the figures will fall still lower.

Railway Earnings.

A vernacular contemporary reports that according to returns from the various railways managed by the Ministry of Communications the total earnings of the last fiscal year ending the 30th day of the 5th month of the 4th Year of Min Kuo were \$50,933,059, and the expenditure \$38,387,916, leaving a profit of \$12,545,143. Of the thirteen lines the Peking-Hankow and the Peking-Mukden railways showed the highest figures. The earnings of the former are \$10,774,000, and the latter \$14,011,000.

Boy Killed Rattlesnake that made Funny Noise.

Monroe, Ind., August 17.—The 8-year-old son of William Watts, while fishing with his father along White river, east of Monroe, was attracted by a movement in the bushes, and, observing that a snake was the cause, started in pursuit, finally killing the reptile with a club. Not until he brought the snake to his father, holding it by the tail, was the lad aware that he had killed a rattlesnake 3 feet long. "I thought it made a kind of funny noise, and once it stood still, so I just cracked it over the head," explained the boy, when told of his narrow escape.

Currency Reform in China.

Mr. Chow Hsueh-shai, Minister of Finance, resumed his duties a few days ago. At a meeting held in the State Department, the Minister of Finance is said to have submitted a fresh proposal on currency reform. According to the scheme suggested, the new Republic coins will be made legal tender with small silver coins of fifty, twenty and ten cent denominations as subsidiary coins. New nickel and antimony coins of one and five cents denomination will also be put in circulation. Arrangements for re-minting the old coins now in circulation are being made by the Ministry.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you

NOTICE.

THE VICTOR VICTROLA

BRINGS TO YOU AN INFINITE VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENT.



Call in and we will gladly demonstrate it to you.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS MOUTRIE'S.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

EXPECTED.

For P. and O. steamer Medina. From London Sept. 4.—To Shanghai: Mr. B. G. Dawie, Rev J. S. Helps and son, Dr. E. Cundall Miss B. Weaver, Mrs. and Miss Cooper, Miss Dale Mr. G. Stephenson, Mr. F. E. Frazer, Miss D. J. Walker, Mrs. R. P. Sanderson, and son, Mr. W. Harrow, Dr. and Mr. W. G. Grovner Miss Wilson, Mr. A. C. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jennings, Capt. and Mrs. Meuthrell To Hongkong Mr. A. K. Henderson, Miss E. D. George, Mrs. H. S. Scho. Per P. and O. steamer Mongolia. From London September 18.—To Shanghai: Miss M. Buchanan, Miss F. Sanders, Miss Tompkins, Mr. F. A. Samson, Capt. W. J. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stephenson, Mrs. Hughes and child. Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano Maru. From London Aug. 28.—To Shanghai: Mr. Fraser, Mrs. Sanderson and Master Sanderson, Mrs. O'Hara. To Hongkong: Mr. S. M. Mayes, Miss G. Ripplingale, Mr. A. S. Allison. Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru. From London Sept. 11.—To Shanghai: Mr. W. H. T. King, Miss K. Holt, Mrs. Preistley and child, Mr. R. Macfarlane, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Hinton, Capt. and Mrs. Sangster, Mrs. Stott, Mrs. Friedrick and 2 children, Mr. W. Blonck, Mrs. A. H. Skinner, Mrs. Stewart, Miss K. I. Craven, Miss Taylor, Miss Casswell, Miss E. M. Keen, Miss I. Macvean, Mrs. Walley, Mr. F. C. Ball, Miss M. Light, Miss G. Smith, To Hongkong: Mrs. Rees, Mrs. Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. White, Hon. E. R. Mrs. and Miss Halifax, Miss Marr, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Richardson, Jun., Mrs. Richardson, Mr. D. S. Cooper, Mr. H. Scott.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Nineteenth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2 Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on Saturday, 9th October, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1915.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from the 1st to 8th October, 1915 both days inclusive.

By order,

M. MANUK,

Secretary, Hongkong, 24th September, 1915.

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—cough, asthma, influenza, nasal catarrh, or ordinary cold.
—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unrivalled.
TAKED BY
40 YEARS
OF USE
HIMROD'S
CURE FOR ASTHMA

NOTICES

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of October and November.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs. The Backyard must have its Containing Walls limewashed up to the level of the First Floor. Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed, but must be Cleaned. The Eastern Division of the City is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street. Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North end through the Yaumati service reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon.

W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS, Secretary.
Dated this 1st day of October, 1915.

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd., are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpopon Coal trimmed into Bunkers at Sebatik or Sandakan (British North Borneo).

Silimpopon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at Sebatik or Sandakan exclusively for Silimpopon Coal (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebatik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd., Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We have removed our offices to No. 6 Des Vaux Road Central (Second floor) over the Bank of Canton.

DENNIS & BOWLEY, Solicitors and Notaries, Hongkong, September, 30th 1915.

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, immediate possession; and Four-Roomed Flats in May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th October next. English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class Modern Apartments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongneichong Road.

Houses in Broadwood Terrace Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 6 "Lysemoor Villas," Nos. 1 & 6 "Torres Buildings," Kowloon. Moderate rental. Ready for occupation. Apply to:—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

NOTICES

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT 7%

Silver Loan of 1886. E.

58th Half Yearly Drawing.

Interest due and drawn bonds of this loan will be payable at the offices of the Corporation on and after the 30th September, 1915.

List of drawn bonds can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Agents issuing the Loan, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1915.

THE NEW FRENCH CONVENT.

ANNUAL BAZAAR.

The French Convent Annual Bazaar will take place on Wednesday, October 6, in the New Convent at Causeway Bay. One part of the establishment being completed, Lady May has kindly consented to open this part of the building at 10.30 a.m. on October 6, after which she will proceed to open the bazaar.

The Reverend Mother Superior begs that all good friends and those who have always shown such a kind interest in the work of the convent will consider this notice as an invitation and kindly attend on this occasion.

There will be a great variety of beautiful and useful work, underclothing and fancy work, made by the orphans; small articles at moderate prices and toys and sweets for the children.

Visitors will have an opportunity of viewing the transformation that the Cotton Mills of Hongkong are undergoing.

No chits will be taken.

SINCON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers, Nos. 25 and 27, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

TO LET.

TO LET. No 1 Morrison Hill. Apply Property Office, JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Norman Cottage, No. 2 Peak Road, 4 good rooms, immediate possession. Apply PERCY SMITH, SEB & FLEMING.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—Chaltondale, No. 97, The Peak—Fully furnished. Apply Linstead & Davis.

TO LET.—For six months from 1st November flats in No. 3 The Peak (partially furnished). Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED. Ship's Surgeon for s.s. "Eastern", sailing for Australian Ports about 2nd November. For further particulars apply to—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

WANTED.—In Kowloon, Board and Residence, Private family, British. Apply—"BACHELOR" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—4 h.p. Motor Cycle, late 1914 model.—Apply to Motor Cycle, c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

NOTICES

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR & JUNIOR EXAMINATIONS.

Notice is hereby given that the Matriculation, Senior and Junior Local Examinations will be held on the following dates:—

December 13th—18th, 1915.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examinations at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves.

Candidates must send in their names to the Registrar, with the fee, not later than October 31st, 1915.

Examination Fee \$10.00 (Hongkong Currency).

Forms of Entry and all particulars may be obtained on application to the Registrar, University, Hongkong.

His Excellency the President of the Republic of China has been pleased to endow 5 Scholarships each of the annual value of \$400 (Peking Currency), tenable at the University by students of Chinese Nationality, who pass the Matriculation Examination. The first of these Scholarships will be awarded on the result of the Examination mentioned above.

Five prizes of \$100 each will be awarded to the successful candidates who obtain the highest marks. The winners of the prizes may enter any Faculty but must join the University on January 3rd, 1916.

Holders of the President's Scholarships and winners of prizes must reside in one of the Hostels directly managed by the University.

MARTIN'S
APOL STEEL
PILLS
A French Family Remedy for all kinds of ailments. It is a powerful purgative and is used by the French people for all kinds of ailments. It is a powerful purgative and is used by the French people for all kinds of ailments. It is a powerful purgative and is used by the French people for all kinds of ailments.

NOTICES.

QUALITY'S LIMIT.

Quality alone has made Embassy the most popular of all Virginia Cigarettes.



They possess Quality and an individuality at once recognised and appreciated the world over.

EMBASSY

HAND-MADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF

EVERY RACKET HAS

A PATENT SLOTTED

THROAT

"LEE" TENNIS RACKETS
THEREBY GIVING DISTINCTIVE SPEED AND BALANCE. EXTENSIVELY USED BY LAWN TENNIS EXPERTS.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU

DISS BROS. ENGLISH TAILORS. No. 1, WYNDHAM ST. (Flower St.) WITH A PERFECT FIT. Established 1900.

NOTICE.

N. LAZARUS & Co.

QUALIFIED OPTICIANS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

(lately occupied by W. POWELL, Ltd.)

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

"COMET."

\$3.90 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$4.30 per case ex store.

OHING OHEONG

168 Des Vaux Road, Cen.

(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN

91 Des Vaux Road West

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.			
7.00 AM.	8.00 AM.	Every 15 Min.	
8.00 AM.	10.00 AM.	"	15 Min.
10.00 AM.	12.00 PM.	"	15 Min.
12.00 PM.	1.00 PM.	"	15 Min.
1.00 PM.	2.00 PM.	"	15 Min.
2.00 PM.	3.00 PM.	"	15 Min.
3.00 PM.	4.00 PM.	"	15 Min.
4.00 PM.	5.00 PM.	"	15 Min.
5.00 PM.	6.00 PM.	"	15 Min.
6.00 PM.	7.00 PM.	"	15 Min.
7.00 PM.	8.00 PM.	"	15 Min.
8.00 PM.	9.00 PM.	"	15 Min.
9.00 PM.	10.00 PM.	"	15 Min.
10.00 PM.	11.00 PM.	"	15 Min.
11.00 PM.	12.00 AM.	"	15 Min.
12.00 AM.	1.00 AM.	"	15 Min.
1.00 AM.	2.00 AM.	"	15 Min.
2.00 AM.	3.00 AM.	"	15 Min.
3.00 AM.	4.00 AM.	"	15 Min.
4.00 AM.	5.00 AM.	"	15 Min.
5.00 AM.	6.00 AM.	"	15 Min.
6.00 AM.	7.00 AM.	"	15 Min.
7.00 AM.	8.00 AM.	"	15 Min.
8.00 AM.	9.00 AM.	"	15 Min.
9.00 AM.	10.00 AM.	"	15 Min.
10.00 AM.	11.00 AM.	"	15 Min.
11.00 AM.	12.00 PM.	"	15 Min.
12.00 PM.	1.00 PM.	"	15 Min.
1.00 PM.	2.00 PM.	"	15 Min.
2.00 PM.	3.00 PM.	"	15 Min.
3.00 PM.	4.00 PM.	"	15 Min.
4.00 PM.	5.00 PM.	"	15 Min.
5.00 PM.	6.00 PM.	"	15 Min.
6.00 PM.	7.00 PM.	"	15 Min.
7.00 PM.	8.00 PM.	"	15 Min.
8.00 PM.	9.00 PM.	"	15 Min.
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WATSON'S EUMINTOL

A Liquid Dentifrice having all the Characteristics of Odor.
Applied directly on the brush it cleanses the teeth and prevents their decay.

When mixed with Water it forms a pleasant antiseptic Mouth Wash, which purifies and refreshes the whole Mouth.

Price: \$1.00 Per Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
HONGKONG AND CHINA.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

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Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

電報地址：香港，德輔道中，德輔道中，德輔道中。

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1915.

THE GERMANS AND THEIR PRISONERS.

Melancholy stories continue to come from all quarters as to the conditions of those luckless soldiers of the Allies who have been taken prisoner by our cultured foe. One of the most recent is that published in the *New York World* by Mr. John Burke, an American subject who was himself incarcerated for several weeks at Langenstein. This gentleman tells much the same story as others, regarding the Germans' singling out the Britishers among their prisoners for special ill treatment. "The special objects of German hatred and brutality were necessarily the British; at all times they were kicked and maltreated," is one of his statements; and he proceeds to instance the case of a Lieutenanthand, a well known heavy-weight boxer, who was thrashed by German soldiers with the stocks of their rifles for no other reason than one of spite. Other cases are quoted wherein men have been literally kicked to death by these children of world-culture. Even the solace of tobacco has been denied to prisoners. "If an offender was caught smoking he was punished or struck across the face and body, and then made either to stand outside the door or was tied to a post for two hours. Punishment by tying men to posts in the open, with the thermometer near zero, was practised for several trifling offences."

Such treatment of men temporarily but all too completely in their power shows at once the notions of honour among which the German soldiers must have grown up. Malevolence, we know, exists among every class and in every race, and if these were isolated cases it would be childish to draw attention to them. But hundreds of statements have gone to show that the British prisoners have been picked out for particular ill treatment, and that these horrible practices have been widespread. From the Germans' conduct in the battlefield or in towns and villages which they have captured, it is easy to gather what their behaviour would be when they saw Britishers in their own prisons or camps in Germany.

Of course a great deal—a very great deal—has been said in the Home press on the subject, but even now one doubts if it has been sufficiently insisted upon. If so, why are there men at Home who still refuse to believe that their brothers, cousins, fathers, or friends are being subjected to the vilest tortures that these German cars can devise. At the end of May it was officially estimated that the Germans held 180,000 French prisoners, 90,000 British, 15,000 Belgian and (the Germans and Austrians between them) 850,000 Russian. Since then the numbers have, of course, very materially increased. And these men (including 90,000 of our own countrymen!) have no hope of being released till we end the war. Some will never be seen again, for they have died of the brutalities accorded to them. Moreover, the nearer we come to final victory the harder the lot of these prisoners, for, as food supplies run short among the Germans, it will naturally be their enemies who will have to suffer hunger first. The condition of these hapless ones ought never to be out of our minds; and, next to it, ought to be the resolution that they shall be liberated without further delay and that their wrongs shall be avenged as thoroughly as possible.

Examination of Ricksha Coolies.

We would commend to the fatherly notice of the Government a paragraph which we reprinted from a Japanese paper yesterday on the subject of the ricksha coolies now employed at Tsingtao. The Japanese have overhauled various matters in this one-time German colony; among others, the ricksha system. In future the coolies engaged in drawing these very necessary vehicles have to attend a little more closely to their personal appearance. Their clothing has to be kept "clean and in good condition, and the licence number conspicuously displayed on a piece of cloth fastened to the back of the coat." Some similar arrangement in Hongkong would not be a bad idea. It has to be admitted that the ricksha service, at any rate on this side of the Harbour, has immensely improved in many ways during the last few years, but even now it is not perfect. The vehicles are cleaner and more comfortable than was of oldtime the case; but we still have no distinction between first and second class rickshas, and the filthy clothing of the officiating coolies is as sore a point as ever. We don't suggest silk hats and top-boots for these gentlemen, but it should not be difficult to make them conform to certain rules in regard to moderate cleanliness. The idea of numbering them, too, is excellent.

Our correspondent in Canton informs us that the lucrative profession of kidnapping is still going strong in South China, and that its exponents have grown more enterprising than ever since the floods. This form of lawlessness, like piracy, has hitherto shown itself to rise superior to the law; the Chinese Government has usually tried in vain to combat it and the result is that the people of all classes are continually having very real tragedy thrust upon them. The Chinese, more often than not, are affectionate parents and the loss of a child in this manner is a far deeper grief to them than many Europeans seem to realise. Of course the prevalence of the offence is a judgment on the Government (and indirectly on the people themselves) for having failed to stamp it out. Kidnapping, piracy, blackmail and squeeze all trace back to the central idea: that it is perfectly legitimate for a man to "add to his income" by dishonest means, and that he is justified in exercising terrorism where milder methods prove fruitless.

The Squeeze System.

Though the Chinese do not say all this in so many words, that is really the position; and the only difference between the squeeze and the kidnap is one of method; the spirit is the same. The squeeze which we give and the squeeze to which we submit are entirely of a piece with the sums paid to pirates by Chinese river-boat owners on condition that their property is not attacked. The employer who is fool enough to stand in the way of his Chinese underlings' making their squeeze is, of course, the man who is the most robbed, and, conversely, the man who comes off the easiest in the long run is he who shuts his eyes and so compounds blackmail. To the European, living in a British Colony, all this is of less moment than to the Chinese himself, living in his own territory; and for his sake we should like to see the Central and Provincial Governments bestirring themselves in the direction of rooting out the squeeze business. The rooting out will not come in this century probably, but there must be a beginning of every good thing. The present system is, as goes without saying, China's greatest enemy, and in theory many of her people recognise this. When are they going to put their theories into practice?

Excursion To Macao.

The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company's New Steamship *Tai Shan*, will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m. The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

DAY BY DAY.

COWARDS DIE MANY TIMES BEFORE THEIR DEATHS; THE VALIANT NEVER TASTE OF DEATH BUT ONCE.—Julius Caesar.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 70; Clear.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 72; slight fog.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 32½ columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 42 published.

The Mails.
Shanghai Mails.—Due per a.s. Sinking to-morrow.
Australian Mail.—Closed per a.s. St. Albans to-day at 10 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Anhui to-morrow at 5 p.m.

Share Market News—Opening Official Quotations.
North China Insurance.—Tls. 171, buyers.
Donghai's.—\$89, sales.
Hongkong and K. W. and G.—\$79, sales.
Green Islands.—\$101, buyers.
China Sugars.—\$130½, buyers.
Watsons.—\$61, sellers.

Up to the Minute.
Closing Prices:—
Indos.—\$154, buyers.
China Sugars.—\$131, buyers.
Langkats.—Tls. 38, buyers.
Shanghai Docks.—Tls. \$60½, buyers.

Hongkong Docks.—\$85, buyers.
Cements.—\$1C.50 buyers.
Providents \$9.30, buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 0 13/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 15th anniversary of the occupation of the Peking Summer Palace by the British and Italian troops.

St. Andrew's Society.

The annual general meeting of the St. Andrew's Society will be held in the City Hall on Monday at 5.30 p.m.

Auction Sale.

Mr. G. P. Lummett will sell by auction at his sale rooms on Monday, at 11 a.m., a quantity of ladies' dress material; also a quantity of lace insertion.

Crown Land Sale.

Two lots of Crown land above May Road and Ship Street, will be let by public auction at the offices of the Public Works Department on Monday at 3 p.m.

Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

Members of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club are reminded that an extraordinary general meeting will be held at the club house on Monday at 5.30 p.m.

More Petty Larceny.

A shopkeeper, living at No. 23 Bird Street, has reported to the Police the theft from his residence of a box containing clothing and jewellery to the value of \$111.

Woman's Alleged Cruelty.

A Chinese lad aged about ten years has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries alleged to have been caused by being thrown from a first floor window in Battery Street. A woman has been arrested in connection with the matter.

BRITISH-OWNED CARGO ON AUSTRIAN VESSELS.

Detained in Italy.

Foreign Office, August 9, 1915.

The following is published in the *Government Gazette* for general information.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome is informed by the Italian Government that in order to obtain release of British owned goods on Austrian vessels detained in Italy the interested parties should present their applications for release of such goods direct to the Italian Minister of Marine, together with all documents available in support of their claim to ownership. The Minister of Marine will then determine which goods can be released without further formalities, and which it will be necessary to submit to the decision of the Italian Prize Court.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

DOINGS IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

The Success in the West Continues.

Since the cables are still speaking of "notable progress" in the West we may assume that there are yet more good things to come from this quarter in the way of successes of the permanent and far-reaching order. French aviators are working very satisfactorily, with a special eye to the lines of communication of the army of that quite nice young man the Crown Prince. Since, presumably, it was from Basancourt that more than a big share of the bombardment of Rheims hailed, one hopes that something more than the railway was hurt.

German Dolefulness.

Later wires point plainly enough to the beginnings of a period of frank downheartedness in Germany. The Berlin communiques, even though they still seek to ure a few not-too-well-devised lies as jam for the pill, are making some doleful and ominous admissions, while the *Lokalanzeiger* and the *Vossische Zeitung* are preparing to take a positively lugubrious view of the situation. "It cannot be denied that the new enemy offensive is of the greatest importance," Well; rather! What else do they suppose the Allies are there for? The German civilian and feminine element has got almost enough to think about nowadays. Weeks ago it was stated that every other woman in Berlin was a widow; and the situation will hardly be bettered by the thousands of casualties that have taken place since. Many of these will doubtless be hushed up as long as possible; but "unaccountably missing" and "train loads of wounded" will tell their own tale. Nor can it be comforting to the German mind to learn that there are now a million British troops on the Western Front and that before the end of the year, there will be a million and a half. Nor will the extra half million be the rag-tag and bobtail, as is the case with so many of the German reserve troops; but good hard stuff in the pink of training, and keenly anxious for a chance to have a smack at the Germans.

The Mesopotamian Affair.

It is evidently not meant that we should be allowed to underestimate the success which has fallen to the 6th Division operating on the Tigris. The last definite information as to the progress of events in this small theatre was that the British had reached Amara. Kut-el-Amara, which is mentioned this morning as having been hitherto the enemy's camp, is some hundred miles north-westward of this; on the route to Bagdad. The district is one which, before the war, was assuming not a little importance in the eyes of business men, by reason of the schemes for extending the German railway line in Anatolia down to Bagdad (and, eventually, to the coast) and for reclaiming much of the desert land by means of irrigation. The steady drive of the enemy to the westwards looks, then, as though it had ample method about it. We suggested some weeks ago that a large Russian force south of the Caucasus was not there merely for the fun of living on the sand and making things uncomfortable for half-wild desert people; it was more likely, we ventured to think, that it had very definite intentions where this Anatolian railway (which ends at Scutari) was concerned. As things are moving now, it looks more than ever as if the fleeing German-Turkish troops might be caught between the British and Russians, this defeat being followed by a very determined advance of the Allies in the direction of Angora and the very useful railway track which leads to the Bosphorus.

Kailan Mining Administration.

We are informed that the total output of the Administration's mines for the week ending 18th September amounted to 49507 tons and the sales during the period, to 45,837 tons.

1890

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending October 2, 1890.)

The Dollar.

October 2.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/4."

Our Model Bar.

September 26.—"Mr. A.G. Wise who, during the absence of Chief Justice Russell, has been dispensing equity at the Supreme Court as Acting Puisne Judge, resumed his seat on the Magistrate Bench this morning, thus wrapping the 'lordship' grovel for the plain and unsophisticated 'your Worship.' He started off at full speed and ran through a tough morning's work in the quickest time on record, much to the joy of the police generally."

Mr. E. Robinson, who was Acting Police-court Magistrate during Mr. Wise's exaltation to the "wool-sack," retired from the Bench yesterday and to-day resumed the practice of his learned profession at our model bar."

The Detective.

September 28.—"Capital! Man Ki, an old 'geol-bird,' was prowling about China Street in the early hours of this morning with a bull's-eye lantern and a stout police truncheon concealed under his coat, when Lukong No. 167 suddenly grabbed him and asked what he was about, and where his 'pass' was. 'Oh!' said the light-fingered 'Johnnie,' 'I am a special detective, put on to waylay a notorious kidnapper. Let me alone! You'll spoil the whole thing. I'm as straight as a straight-edged plank.' 'Not much,' rejoined the constable, 'you've got to come up to the Station, where, if I'm wrong, I'll beg your pardon and stand the drink.' Upon arrival at the Central Station Detective Sergeant Hadden identified the 'special' as a department 'boss' of the Amalgamated Association of Thieves and Cut-purses, gave evidence against him before Mr. Wise at the Police Court this morning, and had the satisfaction of seeing him gaoled for three months with hard labour."

The Marina.

September 30.—"The Directors of the Hongkong Marine Ltd., have exercised wise discretion in causing their floating hotel to be towed away from Wan-chai Bay to a safe and healthful anchorage near where it formerly was. What on earth possessed the 'powers that be' in the floating hotel concern to moor their ship in the vicinity of Wan-chai is an affair which they will probably have an opportunity of explaining at the next general meeting of anxious shareholders."

A Chinese Cyclist.

September 30.—"It may interest Western readers to know that John Chinaman takes quite kindly to cycling. Yesterday evening a middle-aged Celestial, with the end of his queue tucked into his belt, wobbled along Queen's Road Central on a wooden-wheeled tricycle of the 'bone-shaker' type. His erratic steering caused many a narrow shave with rickshas, and at times he had the far-away yearning look that we have seen on the face of the Western wheelman when he would like to get off and walk."

The 'Shoddy Gentility' of Hongkong.

October 2.—"We have had a celebrity in our midst for some days past, and as usual in Hongkong, unless it is the case of some pious religious or mining fraud, or some third class tinker and mountebank, he has been totally ignored by our self constituted society—Phew! Probably he preferred to be ignored, but that is no excuse for the blatant egotism and shocking lack of manners for which the shoddy gentility of Hongkong is so justly famed."

Dairies Must be Licensed.

October 2.—"At the Police Court this morning, Mr. A.G. Wise gave his decision in the case arising out of Mr. V. Dannenberg's refusal to take a Sanitary Board licence for the keeping of cattle at his farm at Wong-nai-chong. Mr. D.E. Caldwell appeared for the defendant. His Worship held that there was no doubt about the defendant having the right to graze cattle under his lease, but that lease did not do away with

1890.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for October 2nd 1890.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank New Issue—\$180 per share, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$82 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$117½ per share, sales.

Xangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 70 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$300 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$88 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$72 per cent. premium, sales.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$34 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$115 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$185 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$165 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S.N. Company—27 per cent. dis., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$47 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$171 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$108 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$95 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$120 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$76 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$23 per share, sellers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—\$105 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$28 per share, sellers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new issue)—\$3 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$92 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, sellers.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$32 per share, sellers.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Societies that have Ceased to Exist.

It is notified in the *Gazette*, under the provisions of section 6 of the Societies Ordinance, 1911, (Ordinance No. 47 of 1911), and with reference to Government Notification No. 288 of June 24, 1915, that the following Societies have ceased to exist:—

Social Club (Non-Chinese).

Kapitanverein. Miscellaneous.

Society for Arts and Science, non-political. (Verein für Kunst und Wissenschaft in Hongkong).

TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT WORK.

It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Repairs to No. 3 Police Launch," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of Friday, 15th instant.

Specifications can be obtained at the Government Marine Surveyor's Office.

Repairs to be executed to the satisfaction of the Government Marine Surveyor.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

the power of the Government to enforce regulations considered wise in the interests of the general public. This was, he recognised, only a test case, so he would do no more than confirm the decision arrived at by his predecessor on the bench, Mr. Robertson, and fine the defendant the sum of five dollars."

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

INDIAN OFFICERS AND THE INCOME TAX.

September, 30, 8.35 p.m.
While the House of Commons was on the Income Tax resolution, Colonel O. Yate raised the question of the position of the Indian officer who has come over to participate in the war and is incurring heavy additional expenditure.

Mr. McKenna, said:—I hope to state later what relief is possible. The Government does not wish that such an officer should be worse off than he would have been if he had stayed at home.

LARGE CAPTURE OF GERMAN GUNS.

October 1, 2.05 a.m.
The Paris communique says: Our heavy artillery in Belgium supported the British fleet against the coast batteries. It is now ascertained that one hundred and twenty-one German heavy and field guns have been captured in Champagne alone since September 25.

There is no fighting of importance in Artois, but we have continued to gain ground in Champagne, north of Meunil, and farther east between Hill 199 and north of Massiges and the Ville-sur-Tourbe and Cernay road, taking more prisoners.

The Germans, by a counter-attack, regained a footing in the "works of the forest," but a second most violent counter-attack in the same sector was completely repulsed with heavy loss.

A squadron of our aeroplanes dropped seventy-two bombs on Guignicourt station and returned safely.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(British Foreign Office Telegram.)

September 29.
In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Chamberlain read the following telegram, from the General commanding the Forces in Mesopotamia, dated September 29:—

The operations of the 6th division along the Tigris line on Tuesday, was completely successful. The enemy's position, seven miles east of Kut al Amara, is a long one astride the Tigris on both banks, and extends from the left bank, six miles.

A detached column and two brigades, after a demonstration on Monday, crossed from the right bank and gained, by means of a forced night march against the enemy's left northern extremity, which was carried by a gallant attack at ten o'clock in the morning, after much opposition. This portion of the position was carried at two o'clock and by nightfall a force had advanced to the west of the position, which is strongly entrenched and wired.

The enemy was penned in it all day by another brigade. The troops bivouacked in their positions all day and armed motor-cars and cavalry, guarding the outer flank engaged the Turkish cavalry. The Turkish losses in dead are very severe. The trenches which they had held with the greatest tenacity are full of corpses. Some guns and many rifles, several hundreds of prisoners and a quantity of ammunition were captured—our casualties are reported at under five hundred.

The enemy's position in advance of Kut al Amara has been captured with many prisoners and guns. The enemy is in full flight towards Bagdad our forces pushing a pursuit. Details will follow.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of October 2, 1914.

Tientsin Battle Continues.

Two Japanese Ships Sunk.

After the battle of the 28th September the enemy continued firing upon us from ships inside Tientsin Harbour and from many forts on the left bank of the Hai Po Ho, including the Ilia Fort. They never ceased firing day and night, and a balloon has been observed flying over their heads. On the 30th September one German destroyer sank off Tai Kan Island. The official report from the Commander-in-Chief of the Second Squadron states that in the forenoon of the 30th September, our steamer Wakamiya Maru, on special duty, and a mine-clearing ship, No. 3 Nagato Maru, struck mechanical mines laid by the enemy while working outside Leo Shan Harbour. The former was damaged, with one killed and six wounded, and the latter sank with three killed and 13 wounded.

Not Dum-Dums.

In its issue of September 10, the Tag, a Berlin newspaper, published a photograph of a package of "dum-dum" cartridges, alleged to have been found at Longwy. From an ordinary examination of this picture it is clear that these are cartridges without any power of penetration, specially prepared for firing from a stand on a miniature range, and that they could not possibly be used in warfare. This absurd mistake of the Tag was discovered by the German authorities, and that number of the paper in which the photograph was published was withdrawn from circulation and destroyed. The

French Government have, however, one copy.

British Cruiser's Useful Haul.

H. M. S. Cumberland has captured, off the Cameroon river, eight Woermann liners and one Hamburg-America liner, the total tonnage being 30,905 tons. The Cumberland also captured the gunboat Sedan. It is also expected that a floating dock and the Herzerin Elisabeth, which are sunk, can be raised.

The Operations at Tientsin.

The Japanese troops began the attack against the enemy's line on the 27th September, and bombarded the Germans from land and sea. By noon of the 28th we occupied the high position extending between Kao Shan and Fu Shan, repulsing the enemy. They retired in the direction of Tientsin, and are supposed to have stopped near the left bank of the Hai Po Ho. The German cruiser Elisabeth, a gunboat and a destroyer fired fiercely on our flank and rear in this battle. The Japanese casualties numbered 150. The enemy's loss is not ascertained, but we made about 50 officers and men prisoners and seized four machine-guns. In this battle our Navy co-operated with the troops and gave powerful assistance, firing upon the Ilia Fort. On the morning of the 28th September the Japanese army, which advanced to the high position which was the enemy's situation the previous day, continued to advance and occupied a line between Li Tsao Ho and Chin Chia Ling (north-east of Fu Shan) by way of a high position south of Li Tsao, and confined the enemy to the line about four miles outside Tientsin City. In this battle three German ships were fired upon by our ships, which fired their machine-guns and other small guns at random. In consequence, the flying machine received several shots but both men and machines were safe.

THE BOY SCOUTS.

Gathering at the Hongkong Hotel.

Lady May (President) attended a meeting of the Hongkong Boy Scouts Association, held at the Hongkong Hotel, last evening. Rear Admiral Anstruther presiding. There was a full agenda, one of the important items being the re-naming of the organisation the "Hongkong Baden Powell Boy Scouts' Association."

Rear Admiral Anstruther referred to the very good work done by the Scouts and read a letter from the Hon. Colonial Secretary in which it was stated that His Excellency, in forwarding a report by the General Officer Commanding, to the Secretary of State, on the military operations in this Colony from the outbreak of the war up to the end of the year 1914, he was pleased to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the public spirit exhibited by the Boy Scouts in placing their services at the disposal of the military authorities and rendering much valuable assistance, and that Mr. Haughton had desired His Excellency to convey to them his appreciation which was shared by the Army Council, of the assistance rendered.

There were now seven troops, continued the speaker, the movement having originated in St. Joseph's College, and it was mainly due to the officers of that troop and Mrs. Rayner that the present flourishing state of the organisation was brought about. They and now seven troops, but it was thought advisable to prepare for an extension of the scope of the movement and that was the reason for making one general organisation.

Mr. Braga argued that in that event St. Joseph's troops or body would lose its warrant and identity. He was anxious to know if St. Joseph's, after the re-formation, would have the power to draft their own bye laws?

Rear Admiral Anstruther pointed out that they could, so long as they conformed with the laws laid down by the general body. He did not think it advisable to have different bodies, as it were, of what was one movement, therefore he was of the opinion that they should all come under one general control.

The plans of the new Scout Hall were inspected and unanimously approved, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Rosser, the architect.

It was agreed that the Kowloon Scouts should be called upon to contribute to a hall on the other side of the water. As to subscribing to the Hongkong Hall, the matter was adjourned for further discussion.

An Executive Committee was appointed, it being suggested that there was a necessity for such and that it would do away with calling a general meeting every time there was some little matter needing attention.

It was unanimously decided to ask His Excellency the Governor to be Chief Scout. Scoutmaster Edwards called attention to the fact that there were now thirty boys over the age of sixteen and they were eager for shooting practice. He had approached Colonel Chapman and he had consented to their using the range and promised to do all he could to assist them. What they wanted were rifles—they would provide their own Morris tube ammunition.

Rear Admiral Anstruther suggested that the members of the Ladies' Rifle Club might be induced by a sense of the patriotic to lend their rifles.

Lady May said she would be very pleased to lend her r.f.s. Scoutmaster Edwards thought it only needed an official communication to Major Robertson and they would be provided.

Mr. Preston, the Secretary, was then instructed to write to Major Robertson, and make the request.

It was agreed that registration be fixed at \$3.

The following officers were then elected:—

President: Lady May.
Vice-Presidents: The Brother Director of St. Joseph's College and Mr. Dickson, of the Chartered Bank.

Chairman: Rear-Admiral Anstruther.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT

OF SELECTED

FILLET HADDOCKS

AND

KIPPERS.

TELEGRAMS.

AMERICAN SHIP BURNED.

NO DETAILS.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

London, Received October 2.

The American ship Vincent has been burned. The captain, the second mate and carpenter have been injured. There are no further details.

MILITARY STORES EXPORTATION ORDINANCE.

Further Amendments.

The following Amendments have been made to the Military Stores exportation Ordinance.

(1) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates, for a period of one year from September 17, 1915:—Custic Soda; Sodium.

(2) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, for a period of one year from September 17, 1915:—Acetic Acid; Antimony, compounds of, except sulphides and oxides of antimony (the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates); Copper, compounds of, except copper nitrate, copper iodide, copper sulphate, and suboxide of copper (the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates); Sodium cyanide; Sodium sulphide.

That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom, for a period of one year from September, 17 1915:—

Hessian cloth and bags.

Treasurer: Miss Skinner.

Secretary: Mr. Preston.

Chief Scout: H.E. the Governor.

Commissioner: Rear-Admiral Anstruther.

Chief Scout Master: Lieut. Kennedy.

It was suggested that on October 21, Red Cross Day, the Scouts should hire themselves out to business houses at a wage for the day, the money earned to go to the Red Cross Fund.

This was adopted and commercial houses are invited to seek the boys for employment on that day. Votes of thanks to Miss Skinner, Hon. Treasurer, and to Mr. A. M. Preston, the Hon. Secretary, brought the meeting to a close.

THE RATING ORDINANCE.

Due for Fourth Quarter.

It is notified in the Gazette for information of Owners and Occupiers of tenements that, under the provisions of the Rating Ordinance, 1901, (Ordinance No. 6 of 1901), Rates for the Fourth Quarter of 1915 are payable in advance on or before the 30th October, 1915. If any person shall fail to pay such Rates on or before the 30th November, 1915, proceedings will be taken in the Supreme Court for their recovery without further notice. No refund of Rates in respect of vacant tenements will be granted unless such Rates have been paid during and within the month of October, nor unless application is made for such refund within fifteen days from the expiration of the quarter.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Evening Classes in the following subjects will commence on Monday, the 4th of October:—

Engineering Section:—

Building Construction
Field Surveying
Applied Mechanics
Steam
Machine Drawing
Mathematics.

Science Section:—

Chemistry
Metallurgy
Physics
Electricity
Sanitation
First Aid.

Commerce Section:—

English
French
Shorthand
Book-keeping.
Teachers' Class for:—
Women (English & Vernacular)

Men (English & Vernacular).
Students should attend at Queen's College at 6 p.m. during the week commencing on Monday, 4th October for enrolment.

E. RALPHS, Director.

Hongkong, 1915.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Small house, or part of house, or flat. Higher level. Apply Box "B.C." c/o the Hongkong Telegraph.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM CALOUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"MUTTRA"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board. On the 4th instant, at Noon, will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Agents,
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1915.

Summit

DRESS SHIRTS.

There is no force that can withstand a "Summit" Shirt attack. Being invulnerable it conquers everywhere. Possessed of a staying power that wears out all opponents, it will show a better "Front" after a hard mangle, after a day's active service, or an after dinner campaign than any of them.

WE STOCK THEM IN STIFF AND PLEATED FRONTS AND ALL SIZES FROM 14 TO 17½ INCHES.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.
16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 546.

GLYN'S HATS AND CAPS.

FELT HATS	IN NEW SHADES.
STRAW	IN NEW STYLES.
TWEED	IN NEW DONEGALS.
BOWLER	IN NEW SHAPES.
SILK	IN NEW MODELS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

SPECIAL SALE

GOLD POCKET WATCHES

Accurate Timekeepers! Absolute Bargains!
Every Watch is Fully Guaranteed.

BE SURE
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APPEAR ON
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COLUMBIA DOUBLE DISC RECORDS

IT IS THE MARK OF EXCELLENCE, PURITY
OF TONE & TRIPLE DURABILITY.

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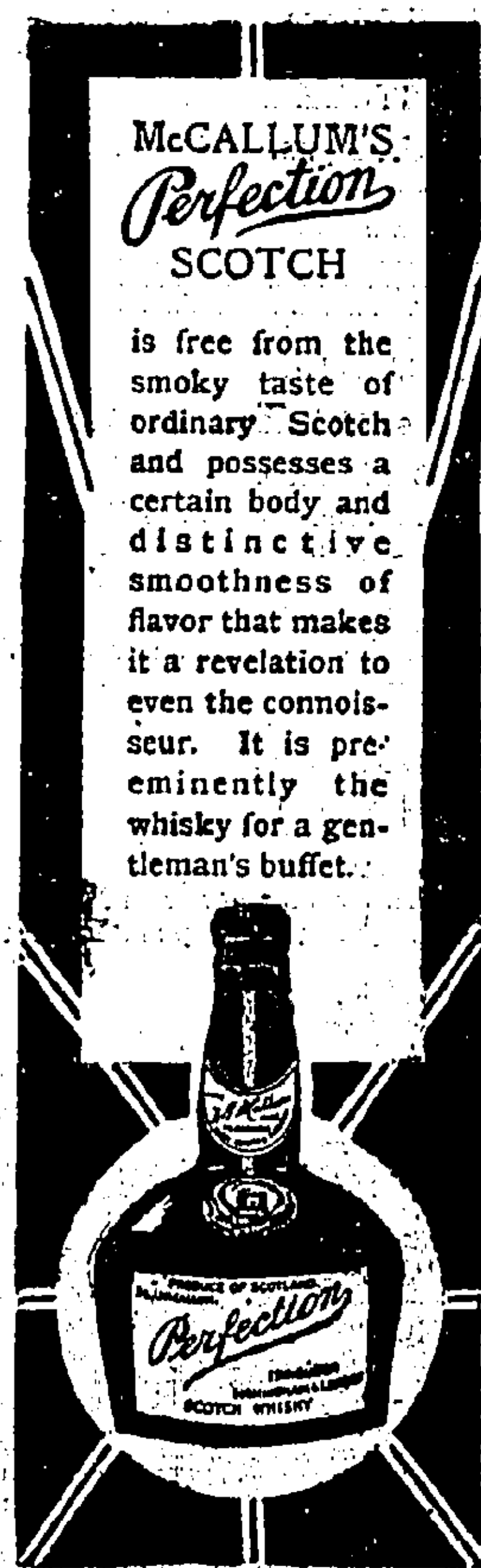
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Hongkong.



Tel. No. 135.

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THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VREUX ROAD, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road, YOKOHAMA: 33, Water Street, MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailing and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	13th Nov.	18th Nov.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Muttra," tons 4,644, Capt. Holman, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 6th October.

The S.S. "Dunera," tons 5,389, Capt. Munro, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 25th October.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Itola," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang & Calcutta on the 12th October.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Sept. 28, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG,
SATURDAY, 2nd OCTOBER.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Heungshan.

SUNDAY, 3rd OCTOBER.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	\$ 5.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai, Tons 1851. | s.s. Talsan, Tons 2006.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 3rd OCTOBER.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 a.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, Friday at 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 4.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamer LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fans in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor), Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said		Miyasaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000 Kilano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000	{THURS, 7th Oct. at noon. {THURS, 21st Oct. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama		Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500	{TUES, 19th Oct. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane		Nikko Maru Capt. Takada T. 9,000 Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 13,500	{FRI, 15th Oct. at 4 p.m. {TUES, 16th Nov. at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang, & Rangoon		Hakata Maru Capt. Kawachima T. 12,500	{MONDAY, 4th Oct.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo		Wakasa Maru Capt. Itsuno T. 12,500	{FRIDAY, 8th Oct.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe		Kawachi Maru Capt. Kurozumi T. 12,500	{FRIDAY, 8th Oct.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 13,500	{FRI, 15th Oct. at 10 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama		Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 13,500	{FRI, 15th Oct. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000	{TUES, 5th Oct. at 10 a.m.

{Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600. To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.	
" " 2nd Single " 400. " " 2nd Single " 350.	
" " Return " 900. " " Return " 825.	
" " Return " 605. " " Return " 550.	

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York \$30.13.0	
" " " " Montreal \$60.3.0	

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single \$25.	
" " " " 1st Return \$37.10/—	

To Sydney, 1st Single \$40. To Melbourne 1st Single \$41.	
" " 1st Return \$72. " " 1st Return \$73.16/—	

To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150. To Kobe 1st Return \$135.	
" " 2nd " \$90. " " 2nd " \$83.	

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	3rd Oct. at d'light
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG	Sungkiang	3rd Oct. at 10 a.m.
W'WEI, C'FOO & T'SIN	Kueichow	5th Oct. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	5th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	5th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	7th Oct. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	12th Oct. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinshu," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation; amidships, electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenau," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Yingchow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone No. 34.
Hongkong 2nd October, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikembang	JAVA	29th Sept.	SHANGHAI	5th Oct.
Tjisondarix	JAPAN	3rd Oct.	JAVA	6th Oct.
Tjibodas	JAVA	5th Oct.	JAPAN	12th Oct.

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

[15]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots Tuesday, 12th Oct.	at noon.
Persia	9,000 - 17 knots Wednesday, 3rd Nov.	at noon.
Chiyu Maru	22,000 - 21 knots Tuesday, 9th Nov.	at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots " 30th Nov.	at noon.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots " 14th Dec.	at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....\$71.10. Return (6 months) \$120.

First Class to New York.....\$280.

" " " San Francisco \$45. " " \$88.

* VIA MANILA, OMITTING SHANGHAI.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-ARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Selyo Maru 14,000 - 18 knots Wednesday, 10th November.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	—	2nd Oct. 11 a.m.
Empire	—	17th Oct. " "
Eastern	8th Oct.	2nd Nov. " "
Aldenhams	29th Oct.	22nd Nov. " "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN!

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halmun	A. H. Stewart	TUES, 5th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Halching	J. S. Thomson	FRI, 8th Oct. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co's Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,
General Managers.

LUG BOOK.

Congestion at London Docks.
A serious situation is at present confronting the wool trade owing to congestion at the London Docks, out of which the Government has notified the Bradford Chamber of Commerce that if not removed at once the Government will remove it for them regardless of cost. The wool traders complain because, with Belgian and German ports closed, and France taking very little, London is practically the only port. For seven months this year wool imports have amounted to 719,700,000 lbs. as compared with 548,700,000 lbs. last year. On the other hand, exports are 259,700,000 lbs., against 69,816,177 lbs. The home demand, in spite of the huge requirements of the military authorities, is not sufficient to relieve the congestion. It is reported that the Japanese authorities are advocating the granting of "export licences," and in the trade the opinion is held that further quantities of merino and crossbreds might be shipped to our Allies without causing any harm. Manufacturers in the Allied countries and the United States are in want of crossbreds, and if the export were permitted it would help to relieve the congestion.—L. and C. Express.

Gazette.

Captain W. M. Meeney, from reserve, has gone master, Yuen-sang.

Captain P. H. Rolfe, master, Yuen-sang, has been appointed Acting Marine Superintendent, Hongkong.

Mr. P. Jowitt, second officer, On-sang, has gone acting chief officer, same steamer.

Mr. W. Forrester, chief officer, On-sang, is on leave.

Mr. A. W. Taylor has been appointed second officer, Hing-sang.

Mr. F. Nicholls, from leave, has gone second officer, On-sang.

Mr. D. Moloney, second officer, Hing-sang, has resigned.

Mr. A. D. Kelman, second officer, Hing-sang, has gone acting chief officer, Loksang.

Mr. M. T. Perry, chief officer, Loksang, has resigned.

Mr. S. G. King, second officer, Tung-shing, has gone second officer, Hing-sang.

Mr. A. Walker has been appointed second officer, On-sang.

Mr. W. A. Dawson, second officer, On-sang, has resigned.

Mr. F. Withers has been appointed third officer, Mamsang.

Mr. O. Phillips, third officer, Mamsang, is awaiting orders.

Mr. H. Lloyd has been appointed second officer, Taksang.

Mr. W. Hipkin, second officer, Taksang, has gone second officer, Katsang.

Mr. W. J. Johnstone, second officer, Cheong-shing, has gone acting chief officer, Taksang.

Mr. J. McN. Thomson, chief officer, Taksang, has resigned.

Mr. K. J. Stuart has been appointed second officer, Cheong-shing.

Mr. W. Field-Hook, second officer, Katsang, has gone acting chief officer, Cheong-shing.

Mr. R. D. Morrison, chief officer, Cheong-shing, is on leave.

Mr. F. C. Tolleson, second officer, Tungwo, has resigned.

Mr. T. S. Vernon, chief officer, Kiangwo, has gone chief officer, Tungwo.

Mr. O. Campbell, chief officer, Tungwo, has gone chief officer, Kiangwo.

Mr. J. Christian, from reserve, has gone acting chief officer, Hangchow.

Mr. E. E. Moore, from reserve, has gone second officer, Ichang.

Mr. W. Ross, second officer, Kweilin, has gone second officer, Chenau.

Mr. W. B. Paton, second officer, Chenau, has gone acting chief officer, Tamsui.

Mr. F. G. Wedlock, chief officer, Tamsui, is on leave.

Mr. W. H. Reed, from reserve, has gone second officer, Kweilin.

Mr. G. Ingram, second officer, Irene, has gone chief officer, Chiyuen.

Mr. Lindsay Wilton has been appointed second officer, Irene.

Mr. G. Smith, chief officer, Hainyu, has gone master, Kwanchi.

Mr. Heiber, chief officer, Chiyuen, is on reserve.

Mr. E. Budgen, chief officer, Kaiping, is on special service.

Mr. T. L. Brown has been appointed chief officer, Kaiping.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	Sat.	2nd Oct. at noon	On
AMOI, S'pore & S'pore	Fausang	Sat.	2nd Oct. at 3 p.m.	
MANILA	Yuenang	Sun.	3rd Oct. at d'light	
SHANGHAI via Foochow	Wingsang	Tues.	5th Oct. at 3 p.m.	
S'PORE, Pang & O'outa	Yatsing	Wed.	6th Oct. at d'light	
SHANGHAI & Haiphong	Taksang	Thur.	7th Oct. at d'light	
SINGAPORE	Chungsang	Thur.	7th Oct. at 3 p.m.	
S'PORE, Pang & O'outa	Fooksang	Sat.	9th Oct. at 3 p.m.	
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat.	9th Oct. at 3 p.m.	

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Daini, Weihaiwei.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Suva, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.



R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure.
LONDON	Merionethshire	Beginning of Oct.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10.

Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for—JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear. B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telephone Address—"TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 21

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London	Merishire	J. M. Co.	2, Oct.
Marseilles via Ports	Paul Locat	M. M.	2, Oct.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Nora	P. & O.	8, Oct.
London & Glasgow	C. of Hankow	B. L. L.	8, Oct.
Marseilles via Ports	Paul Locat	M. M.	16, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Boston & N. Y. via Suez Canal	Indrakula	J. M. Co.	2, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Mongo'ia	P. M. Co.	4, Oct.
Via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	8, Oct.
Vancouver and Seattle	Shintou M.	J. M. Co.	8, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Shintou M.	T. K. K.	12, Oct.
San Francisco via Manila & Japan & Co.	Persia	P. M. Co.	19, Oct.
Via B.O. & S'hai via K'lung & Co.	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	19, Oct.
New York via Suez Canal	Saint Bede	D. & Co.	26, Oct.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Nov.
San Francisco	Inverio	B. L. L.	10, Nov.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Persia	P. M. Co.	4, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	13, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, Oct.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

S'pore, Pang, R'goon & Calcutta	Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	2, Oct.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	2, Oct.
S'pore, Pang, R'goon & Calcutta	Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	2, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	V. Clotat	M. M.	4, Oct.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	5, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	5, Oct.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tien	B. & S.	5, Oct.
Shanghai	Liangchow	B. & S.	5, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Muttra	D. S. Co.	6, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	V. Clotat	M. M.	7, Oct.
S'pore, Pang, R'goon & Calcutta	Wakasa M.	N. Y. K.	8, Oct.
S'pore, Pang, R'goon & Calcutta	Wakasa M.	N. Y. K.	8, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Hsiangshing	D. L. Co.	8, Oct.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Novara	P. & O.	8, Oct.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	9, Oct.
S'pore, Pang, R'goon & Calcutta	Iola	D. S. Co.	12, Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitaichi M.	N. Y. K.	15, Oct.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

THE BANK LINE LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The s.s. "INVERIC"

Capt. A. Wallace, 4,789 tons, will be despatched as above on Wednesday, November 10, 1915.

For freight and further particulars apply to,

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd Sept., 1915.

Managing Agents.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY. (ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COY.)

The s.s. "VAN SPILBERGEN,"

3,000 Tons, Capt. R. de Weerd, will be despatched for Swatow, Belawan, Deli (Medan) and Singapore on the 2nd October.

This steamer has excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAYA-CHINA JAPAN LINE, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will

next leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916.

The T. K. K. s.s. SEIYO MARU 14,000

Tons will sail from this port for Coronel

via Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Los

Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao,

Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso on Wednes-

day 10th November at noon.

The American & Manchurian Line s.s.

WATSON HALL, arrived at New York on

the 7th September.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The R.M.S. s.s. MONTEAGLE left

Yokohama on the 21st Sept. at 2 p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I.O.S.N. s.s. NANSANG from

Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 6th

October.

The Royal Mail S. P. Company s.s.

MERIONETHSHIRE from Pacific Coast

and Japan's due at Hongkong on the 15th

October.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Hanol, Fr. s.s. 739, Marnara, 21st Inst.—

A. R. M. s.s. 18th Inst. Gen.—A. R.

Marnara, Fr. s.s. 4994, de Weerd, 29th

Sept.—Singapore, Gen.—J.O.J. L.

Yatsing, Br. s.s. 1,424, R. J. Anderson, 29th

Sept.—Kobe, 23rd Sept. Gen.—

J. M. & Co.

Ulv, Nor. s.s. 185, T. Hamodt, 29th Sept.—

Kokichang, 20th Sept. Rice—

China's

Chingchow, Br. s.s. 2,195, Jan. Doyle, 30th

Sept.—P. & O. s.s. 2,195, Jan. Doyle, 30th

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1915.

THE FIGHT FOR THE DARDANELLES

WILL LIVE FOR EVER IN WORLD HISTORY.

AN EPIC WORTHY OF HOMER.

(BY J. ELLIS BARKER IN THE UNITED EMPIRE)

During many months, numerous troops from the United Kingdom and from the Dominions have been fighting for the control of the little peninsula which dominates the Dardanelles. They have fought with the utmost bravery and determination. The losses have been terrific. Never, in the history of the world, have greater sacrifices been made for so small a strip of country. Never has greater heroism been shown. The fight for the Dardanelles will live for ever in the world's history. It is an epic worthy of a Homer.

Not unnaturally many people in England and the Dominions will ask themselves: Was it necessary to make these enormous sacrifices for conquering a little strip of Turkish territory? Would it not have been wiser had that large number of troops been sent to France and Belgium where fighting is comparatively less sanguinary and their assistance is sorely needed? What are the Dardanelles to Great Britain and the British Empire? Questions such as these are asked by many, and they require a full and frank reply.

Great Britain and her daughter states fight for a twofold purpose: they fight for victory and for a good peace which is as important as victory. A bad peace or an indifferent settlement after the war would merely lead to a renewal of the contest. It might lead to a greater war than the present one. In a war conducted by several allied Powers, the first condition for obtaining victory lies in absolute unity of purpose. Victory cannot be achieved if France pursues only French interests, Russia Russian interests, and the British Empire British interests. The Allies must work hand in hand for a common purpose. All would be lost if each nation should follow its own inclinations. It has been asserted that the attack on the Dardanelles was astoundingly planned by Mr. Winston Churchill, the late First Lord of the Admiralty. That assertion seems scarcely correct. As the co-operation of the army was required, Lord Kitchener must have given his consent. Moreover, joint military and naval operations on a large scale require the assent of the Cabinet. It is therefore beyond question that Mr. Churchill Lord Kitchener and the Government jointly decided upon the Dardanelles expedition.

It has been said that the attack on the Gallipoli peninsula was rashly undertaken by some person or persons in Great Britain against the wish of the Allied Powers. That assertion also can hardly be correct. If the French had opposed the attack, they would certainly not have sent a body of troops to the east of the Mediterranean. The fact that they sent a strong expeditionary corps to the Dardanelles suffices to show that the expedition was jointly planned by England and France, and that the French Government, the supreme command, attached considerable importance to the capture of the peninsula.

A glance at the map will show why it is of the greatest importance that the Dardanelles should be taken. Of the Allied Powers, Russia is by far the strongest in men. The whole of the Russian Empire has a population of nearly 180,000,000. She has more men than Germany, Austria, and Turkey combined. On the basis of population, Russia can raise by far the largest army in Europe. Her action will there-

fore be of the highest importance to secure victory. Russia has an abundance of men, but she undoubtedly suffers from a scarcity of arms and machinery. Her industries are comparatively little developed. Nowadays wars are made not only with men but with machines; and the more highly developed the manufacturing industries of a country are, the greater will be the number of firearms of every kind, of explosives, projectiles, etc., which it can produce. Russia is mainly an agricultural country. In ordinary times she exchanges her grain, meat, hides, timber, oil, and other produce for foreign manufactured goods.

Unfortunately, Russia is a landlocked country. Her harbours in the north are mainly on the Baltic, and the Baltic is absolutely closed by Germany. Her southern ports are on the Black Sea and approach to them is dominated by Turkey. Russia can reach the sea only by way of Archangel in the north-west and by way of Vladivostok in the extreme east of the gigantic empire. The harbour of Archangel on the White Sea is closed to shipping during half the year by enormous masses of ice. Besides, only a small narrow-gauge line, which is unsuitable for the transport of large quantities of goods, connects that port with the centre of the Empire. The port of Vladivostok in Eastern Asia, close to Korea, lies far away from the battle-fields of Poland. Transport of war materials to Russia by way of East Asia is extremely cumbersome. Much time is wasted, and the Siberian railway, which connects European Russia with the Far East, is probably over-crowded with troop trains and other military transport.

The protracted War has made an enormous demand upon the manufacturing industries of France and Great Britain. It has naturally made a still greater demand upon the comparatively backward industries of Russia. Russia can raise vast quantities of men, but she requires the assistance of her Allies not only for providing arms and munitions but for furnishing her with machinery and manufactured articles of every kind. Numerous ships loaded with weapons and ammunition are presumably waiting for the opening of the Dardanelles. The receipt of the needed war material will enable Russia to strike with vastly increased strength. Hence Great Britain and France were bound to do their utmost to come to Russia's aid.

The attack upon the Dardanelles was not only in the general interest of the Allies. It was particularly in the interests of Great Britain and of the British Empire. At the beginning of the War, Turkey threatened the Suez Canal. That water-way is the shortest and most direct connection between the Mediterranean and the Pacific, between England and India on the one hand, and between England and Australia and New Zealand on the other hand. The best defence is attack. The control of that most important water-way is of vital interest to Great Britain and to the Empire as a whole. The attack on the Suez Canal could obviously be met most effectively by striking at the Dardanelles, which dominate Constantinople—by threatening the capital of the Turkish Empire.

As I stated in the beginning, Great Britain fights for victory and for a good peace. To obtain victory, it is most important that Russia should obtain all the arms and munitions and appliances that she requires, and she can receive these only by way of the Dardanelles and of the Black Sea. For the sake of a good peace, it is equally indispensable that Turkey should be absolutely defeated and that Great Britain should have an important, if not the controlling, voice, in the settlement and especially in the rearrangement or disposal of the Turkish territories.

The Turkish Empire occupies undoubtedly the most important position in the world. It is the connecting link of the three oldest and most densely populated continents. It is a bridge which connects Asia with Europe, and Europe with Africa. A powerful army, concentrated in Asiatic Turkey, can threaten Russia in the south, the British Empire in Egypt and Aden, and can attack India by way of Persia. The Turkish Empire dominates not only the Suez Canal but the whole of the Red Sea and its narrow southern outlet near Aden. It dominates the Persian Gulf.

If we look at the geographical configuration of Asiatic Turkey, we find that it forms a natural fortress of the greatest strength. Asia Minor is surrounded by lofty mountain ranges which rise almost sheer from the sea. Towards Egypt, Asiatic Turkey is protected by the enormous peninsula of Arabia, which in the main is a waterless desert. Towards the east, towards Russian Caucasus and Persia, Asiatic Turkey is protected by enormous mountain chains and deserts. The central position of Turkey enables a strong power occupying or dominating it to strike rapidly and with terrible effect either at Russia in the South, or at Egypt in the west, or at Persia and India in the east.

The shortest way from Berlin to India is that via Vienna, Constantinople, and Baghdad. Germany and Austria desire to subject Persia to themselves because the railways running from Berlin and Vienna towards Constantinople go through the tangle of the Balkan mountains by the easiest and the natural route, by the Morava valley, which is situated in the very centre of Serbia. For decades Austria, sitting in harmony with Germany, has endeavoured to subject Persia to herself; she has persecuted that little kingdom and she has at last made war on her because she stands in Austria's way, because she dominates the gateway which leads to Constantinople and to the lands beyond, which form in truth the key to the dominion of the world.

Germany and Austria-Hungary have in the past acted as Turkey's protectors because they wished to avail themselves of that country's matchless position for subduing Russia and Great Britain, and for thus conquering for themselves the supremacy of the world. These plans of world dominion will be shattered when the country whence three continents may be dominated has been subdued, and is no longer under Austro-German control.

Turkey as a vassal of Germany and Austria-Hungary is an enormous danger both to Russia and to the British Empire. Asiatic Turkey is a naturally fruitful land, three and a half times as large as the German Empire, yet it contains only 20,000,000 inhabitants. With good government Asiatic Turkey would once more flourish very greatly. The territory where the most civilised and most powerful nations of antiquity lived might once more become densely populated. Before very long 50,000,000 or 100,000,000 people would occupy the provinces which may be said to be the key to the

three continents. If the Germans and Austrians should dominate Asiatic Turkey they would naturally develop the country in every direction. To the Baghdad railway would be added numerous railways connecting the centre of Asiatic Turkey with south Russia, with Egypt and with Persia. The German-Turkish railways leading towards the Persian frontier would no doubt "on economic grounds" be continued towards India. The shortest land route from Europe to India would be dominated by Germany and Austria.

Asiatic Turkey subsists by the most inefficient exploitation of the agricultural soil. The vast mineral resources of the country are as yet quite undeveloped. If Germany and Austria should continue to dominate Turkey, a populous and well-governed Turkish state would arise, opened up by well-planned strategic railways leading from the centre of the country towards the Russian and British frontiers. Large arsenals would be created, and powerful and perfectly equipped Turkish armies under German-Austrian control would be constituted. A few decades hence Turkey's overlords would be able to hurl at any moment a million or two million perfectly equipped men either at Egypt and north Africa, or at south Russia, or at Persia and north-western India. At the present time there is only one Germany in the centre of Europe. Unless Turkey is defeated and unless the Turkish problem is satisfactorily and permanently solved at the future Peace Congress, there will be another great military State, another Germany in the centre of the Old World, threatening the British Empire.

If we assume that Germany and Austria-Hungary will be vanquished while Turkey remains unconquered, the two defeated States would undoubtedly think of a war of revenge and Turkey would be their natural ally. The two monarchies would probably keep the peace for two or three decades, but meanwhile they would strive to strengthen Turkey to the utmost for a war of revenge. They would begin by developing Turkey's natural resources and by building purely strategic railways ostensibly for the sake of Turkey's economic development. In two or three decades Turkey's Asiatic population would be doubled or more than doubled; and then she could furnish almost as large an army for an attack upon the British Empire as Germany or Austria-Hungary.

At the future Congress of Peace not only the European frontiers but the frontiers of the world will have to be redrawn. The question of Constantinople and the question of Asiatic Turkey will have to be settled and the latter seems to be far more important to the British Empire than the former. While Asiatic Turkey, as has been shown, dominates three continents and threatens the Suez Canal, Egypt, the Persian Gulf and India, Constantinople merely dominates the Black Sea, and the Black Sea is, after all, a Russian lake.

If we look at the map we find that the northern shore of the Black Sea is Russian, the southern Turkish, while the western shore is in the hands of Roumania and Bulgaria. Measured by length, Russia has only about one half of the Black Sea shore. Measured, however, by economic importance, Russia is easily and pre-eminently the leading Black Sea Power. Heavy goods are carried more cheaply by water than by land. Russia's timber, grain, etc., are dispatched chiefly by way of her great rivers. Russia's agricultural zone lies in the south, in the rich black earth territory, which is drained by her huge rivers the Dnieper, the Danube, the Don, and the Volga. The last named, the largest river in Europe, flows into the Caspian Sea. It is very close to the River Don, very

close to Tsaritzin where, before long, a canal connecting the two will be made. Thus the river Volga will be given a second mouth in the Black Sea.

According to Broomhall's Year Book, 32,741,000 quarters of corn were exported from the Black Sea in 1910 and 1911. Of this colossal quantity no less than 27,978,000 quarters were Russian while the remaining 4,863,000 quarters were non-Russian corn. In the two years mentioned about five-sixths of the Black Sea corn came from Russia. The corn and other food-stuffs produced for export in the east of Europe naturally go to the densely populated countries of the west. Roumania and Bulgaria can send their corn and meat westward by way of the Danube and of the Aegean Sea, whereas Russia can only send her food exports westward via the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. How vast Russia's Black Sea corn exports are may be seen from the fact that on an average they are as large as the gigantic corn exports from the United States and Canada combined.

Russian agriculture is still very primitive but it is rapidly improving. In course of time the production of her black earth provinces will double and treble. Her grain exports via her southern rivers and the Black Sea will increase in proportion. From year to year the freedom of trade by way of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles will therefore become more important to Russia, and her imports will increase at a similarly rapid rate. From year to year Russia's predominance in the Black Sea trade will grow.

Ever since the time of Peter the Great, Russia has tried to obtain the control of Constantinople and of the narrows which connect the Black Sea with the Mediterranean. Careful study of Russian history reveals the fact that their greatest statesmen have striven to acquire Constantinople, animated not so much by ambition as by the dread that a hostile Turkey might block Russia's access to the sea. The fear of Russia's most far-seeing statesmen has at last come true. Russia is far more closely blockaded than Germany. Vast stores of Russian grain which are required by the English, French, and Italian peoples are rotting in the country because Turkey has closed the Dardanelles. At the same time Russia cannot receive the manufactured goods, the weapons, and the war material which she needs and must receive from abroad. It is intolerable that a great State like Russia should not have free and easy access to the sea; that practically her whole sea-borne trade should be stopped by a nation of barbarians at Germany's bidding.

The Russian people have, through their representatives in the Duma, unanimously demanded that Russia should obtain the control of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles after a victorious war, that that gigantic empire should never again be placed into so humiliating a position as that which it occupies at present. The Russian people demand the control of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles because Turkey's action has gravely disturbed not only the economic position of Russia but her financial position as well. Russia has borrowed vast sums abroad and she pays the interest on her foreign debt, rightly considered, not in gold but in exports, in wheat, hides, timber, etc. The Russian taxpayers, on the other hand, pay their taxes apparently in money but in reality in products. The farmer sells his wheat to the merchant and pays the tax collector with the proceeds. When Russia cannot export her produce, when there is a glut of food in the country, the merchants naturally do not care to buy wheat and other produce from the peasant. Besides, through the glut of unsaleable produce, prices are low. Thus Turkey's action in closing

the Dardanelles against Russia has very seriously damaged not only Russia's military position but also her economic and financial position.

The facts given in these pages show that the attack made simultaneously by British and French troops upon the Gallipoli Peninsula was necessary for relieving Russia militarily, economically, and financially, and for enabling her to arm as perfectly as possible her immense military population and to strike at Germany and Austria-Hungary with the greatest effect. The aim in view was undoubtedly to compel France and the British Empire to make a great effort, even if that effort should be extremely costly in human lives.

It must not be forgotten that the opening of the Dardanelles will not merely lead to the strengthening of the Allies by enabling Russia to re-equip her army but it will lead at the same time to the weakening of the German-Austrian group. The fall of Constantinople would have a great moral effect upon the two central empires. It would very greatly weaken their military strength and correspondingly increase that of the Entente Powers. The large forces which are fighting at present at the Dardanelles would be set free and could be used with the greatest effect either in the eastern or the western theatre of war. The fall of Constantinople would bring about the fall of Turkey, and it would probably cause Roumania and the Balkan Powers, which at present are neutral, to join the forces of the Entente. It should be the turning-point of the war.

The loss of life occasioned by the attack on the Gallipoli Peninsula has been terrible but was unavoidable. Nature has made that peninsula a fortress of the greatest strength, another Gibraltar, which has been improved to the utmost by the art of the soldier and of the engineer. The greater the cost is, the greater will be the glory to future generations. The fight of the British Imperial and of the French troops, the conquest of positions which the highest military authorities of Germany declared to be impregnable, and the glory of having struck the most telling and the most decisive blow of the war will be an undying cause of pride and of inspiration to all men of the Empire.

J. Ellis Barker, in the *United Empire*.

FEAR, FRIGHTFULNESS, AND FIRES:

Some Reasons for more Careful Dealing with the Alien Enemy.

[By the special commissioner of the Sunday Chronicle.]

I am not one of those who believe the Germans to be possessed of almost superhuman powers. I do not credit them with nearly so much cleverness, foresight, or even cunning as a good many people are doing. In the early days of the war I received with serene scepticism the alarming stories of Germans who, taking time by the tip of his forelock, had laid down concrete floors peculiarly adapted to the needs of artillery at Mauthagen, London, Edinburgh, and anywhere else where there happened to be a factory with a concrete floor, which is everywhere.

I do not believe that the Germans have either the gift of tongue or the weight of gold sufficient to seduce British trade union leaders from loyalty to their country and I dismiss with contempt the allegation lately made that emissaries of the Kaiser have bribed the miners of South Wales, or some of them, to strike. If gold was at the bottom of that trouble it was gold deposited in British banks in the names of the South Wales collieries.

But while my opinion of German perspicacity is a good deal less eulogistic than that put forward by a lot of my friends, I do not overlook one fact which ought to make us careful. The fact is this: To the average German of the middle and upper classes, the Fatherland is a fetish, for which he will do anything. I like to think that the normal Briton would rather fall in his duty to his country than violate his sense of honour and decency. No, that is not quite what I mean, for I take the view that one cannot do our country a service by an act which in itself is contrary to the dictates of decency and honour.

Fear and insanity. I do not think, for instance, that British officers would set on their men to outrage German women or deliberately to massacre German civilians as part of the policy of offence. That German officers have done so there is unfortunately no doubt, and therein lies the difference. Whence it springs I do not profess to know.

The out and dried, ready-made theories do not appeal to me. I cannot believe that the Germans have been brutalised by Von Bernhardi, that they are pigs because they eat largely of pig's blood, that from lust for power has flowed out of every German kind.

Probably if we could look deep into the minds of the two peoples—ours and theirs—we should find that the German crosses and the British restraint are due to the fact that Germany since the dark ages has had its nerves racked by repeated invasions, whereas Great Britain has been immune from the full horrors of war for nearly a thousand years.

I am not endeavouring to defend Germany, nor to palliate the punishment that she calls upon herself when I say that her running amok among the "nations" and her particularly base methods of doing so are probably due to a nervous disease that had its origin in the shock of war. Germany's herowoman showing is a pale shadow of the heroism of the British. She believed—or her heads made her body believe—that other nations were meditating her assassination, and just as in individual paranoics at last become murderers so Germany has turned murderer of other nations' liberties and rights.

It is this strain of insanity induced by fear that has made Germany a monster of iniquity.

Perhaps you will think this a paradox, for nearly every one has been saying how bold as well as brutal the Germans are. But boldness and brutality are often the effects of fear. Bill Sikes kicked Nanny to death because he feared her. He boldly met his death by hanging because he feared the rope. Many of the oppressors of the poor are oppressive, grasping, and callous because they fear poverty. The gentlemen who during the last ten months have made enormous profits out of food and fuel at the expense of the public have no better excuse to offer than that they must protect themselves by piling up huge reserves of wealth now, against the contingency of commercial collapse that may be coming on them.

Wealthy Germans at large. It is fear that has knit the German people together and made them manifest a patriotism that we who have never seriously feared invasion cannot parallel. The French Yellow Book, you will remember, was both precise and profuse in its evidence that the German military machine for years before the war had installed into the common people a fear that France and Russia intended to attack them. A few days ago I was told by a Canadian who had been at the front for eight months that he had spoken to hundreds of German prisoners, and every one of them believed that Germany was the last country to draw the sword, and die in self-defence.

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1915.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

For the Allied Forces at the Front.

The following is the Subscription List to date:—
Total acknowledged to 20th September:—\$6,901.08
Since received:—
For Hongkong Telegraph Messrs. Benjamin and Potts ... \$ 100.00
"A Bet" ... 6.00
Sergis, Mess H.K.V.O. ... 2.00
Mr. W. Higby ... 2.00
Mr. J. Rodger ... 2.00
"Sergeant" ... 2.00
Mr. F. D. Haigh ... 2.00
"H. G. Hegarty ... 2.00
"P. Heathcote ... 2.00
"A. McKirdy ... 2.00
"W. V. Pattley ... 2.00
"G. W. Kynoch ... 2.00
"E. W. Dawson ... 2.00
"W. J. R. Dawson ... 2.00
"A. D. MacDonald ... 2.00
Orderly Sergeant ... 12.01
\$ 38.01
\$ 142.01

Per Miss Square.
Eddie ... 3.00
A. S. ... 1.00
Nellie ... 50
George ... 1.00
Wil ... 1.00
Mr. B. Black ... 3.00
"Bjorre" ... 1.00
O. G. A. ... 1.00
N. ... 1.00
A. E. O. ... 1.00
O. L. O. H. ... 1.00
W. T. P. ... 1.00
Mr. F. E. Oarvalho ... 1.00
J. M. ... 50
Mr. F. E. Bosser ... 1.00
O. G. ... 1.00
Mr. John Jones ... 1.00
W. H. and H. G. H. G. ... 2.00
S. D. E. ... 1.00
F. ... 2.00
"Tea" ... 1.00
"A Tea Party" ... 5.50
Mr. O. Smith ... 1.00
\$ 7,043.09

Mr. W. A. Weaser ... 1.00
Mr. W. E. Kent ... 1.00
Mr. C. H. Soper ... 1.00
Mr. A. O. Hewlett ... 1.00
Mr. Wm. Allen ... 1.00
Mr. J. Wilson ... 1.00
W. W. F. ... 1.00
H. K. O. ... 5.00
A. J. ... 1.00
T. W. S. ... 5.00
"Friend" ... 5.00
Mr. Molinas ... 1.00
\$ 58.50

Per South China Morning Post:—
Mr. R. Henderson ... 5.00
List No. 4H. ... 2.00
M. P. ... 1.00
A.A. ... 3.00
Collected at B. A. Canteen by "Pincher" Martin ... 2.00
\$ 7,109.59

Amount expended to 30th September ... 7,005.42
Balance in hand ... \$ 104.17
Hongkong, September 30th, 1915.

In submitting the foregoing statement of account to September 30 the committee is pleased to be able to state that the subscriptions received during the past month have amounted to \$ 775.61 which sum added to \$ 386.16 brought forward from August (thus making a total of \$ 1,161.77) has enabled the despatch of two consignments of "Smokes" during September each consisting of 100,000 "Woodbine" Cigarettes and 308 lbs Plug Tobacco.

There now remains on hand \$ 104.17 towards the next lot and it is hoped that the community will assist in swelling this amount so that the funds will permit of the despatch of another similar supply during October. It should not be overlooked that the smallest contribution helps in keeping "Tommy" supplied with a

TELEGRAMS

OBITUARY.

SIR GEORGE FARWELL.

(Ruter's Service To The "Telegraph.")
Received, October 2.
The death is announced of the Right Honourable Sir George Farwell.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

ESTABLISHED BETWEEN AMERICA AND HONOLULU.

Received, October 2.
According to Ruter's correspondent at New York, wireless telephony has been established between Honolulu and America, a distance of 4,000 miles.

TERRIFIC GALE.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE AT NEW ORLEANS.

Received, October 2.
Ruter's correspondent at New York says there has been a terrific gale at New Orleans. Many buildings and churches are in ruins and there is scarcely a window unbroken. The velocity was nearly a hundred miles an hour.

SANITARY BOARD.

The following are the orders of the day of a meeting to be held on Tuesday next at 3.45 p.m.
Application for an offensive trade licence at Nos. 394 to 402 Reclamation Street, Mongkok, Kowloon Island Lot Nos. 801 and 802.

Report from the Government Analyst on the public water supplies for the month of September, 1915.
Mortality return for Hongkong for the month ending 31st August, 1915.
Mortality return for Macao for the weeks ending 12th and 19th September, 1915.
Bat return for the weeks ending 18th and 25th September, 1915.

WEDDING.

Humphreys—Ploye.

Yesterday afternoon the marriage was solemnised in St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road, of Miss Violet Humphreys, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys, of "Ian Mor" The Peak, to Dr. Ploye, surgeon in the French Navy.

The bride, who is very well known and popular locally, was attired in a handsome lace dress, with veil to match, and was given away by her father.

The Rev. Father Robert officiated at the ceremony and Mr. C. Martyn acted as groomsmen.

Following the ceremony, a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, where Dr. and Mrs. Ploye were the recipients of hearty congratulations from their many friends.

little comfort during his arduous service in the fighting line and judging by the recent telegrams received he is as ever bravely "doing his bit". An occasional smoke is little enough recompense for all he is doing to keep the old flag flying to send in your donation as a mark of appreciation and to show that he is not being forgotten even by far distant Hongkongites.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

NEW ZEALAND ADVISED TO SUPPORT INDIA'S REPRESENTATION.

October 1, 3.45 p.m.
The Wellington Post urges the New Zealand Government to act promptly in supporting the representation of India at the Imperial Conference, in view of India's splendid services rendered during the war.

THE ARMENIANS IN TURKEY.

AMERICA ASKS GERMANY TO INTERFERE.

October 1, 3.45 p.m.
According to Ruter's correspondent at Washington the State Department has requested Count Bernstorff to use his influence, to induce Germany, to interfere on behalf of the Armenians in Turkey.

THE ITALIAN NAVY.

NEW MINISTER APPOINTED.

October 1, 3.45 p.m.
Ruter's correspondent at Rome says that Vice Admiral Camillo Corso has been appointed Minister of Marine.

IN THE INTERESTS OF SCIENCE.

LADY INOCULATES HERSELF WITH BACILLUS.

October 1, 1.35 p.m.
Miss Davies, the youngest daughter of the late Sir John Davies, formerly Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab inoculated herself with the bacillus of gas gangrene in an American hospital at Neailly, in order to test the antidote devised by Dr. Taylor of the Imperial Cancer Research. The antidote was completely successful.

THE BRITISH SUCCESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

A CONNECTED ACCOUNT ISSUED.

October 1, 1.35 p.m.
The Secretary for India has issued a connected account of the success at Kut El Amara.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

FRENCH ADVANCE CONTINUES.

October 1, 5.40 a.m.
Ruter's correspondent at Paris states that there has been further progress in Artois and the complete repulse of all German counter-attacks is the feature of a communique.

We advanced, fighting with grenades in the trenches and communication trenches eastward and southward of Neuville. The Germans counter-attacked against a small fort we had won yesterday in the Givenchy wood and also on the trenches we had captured southward of Hill 119. They were both completely repulsed. The enemy made a violent demonstration northward of the Aisne, near Soupir, but did not follow it up by an infantry attack. A German counter-attack in Champagne was stopped dead by our fire. We took last night six officers and 280 men during progress north of Massiges.

GERMAN NEWSPAPER OPINIONS.

October 1, 3.45 p.m.
Ruter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the wounded which are arriving inland from the different situations on the Western front are preoccupying the German Press, whose tone has altogether changed.

The Lokalanzeiger says: It cannot be denied that the new enemy offensive is of the greatest importance and is obviously aiming at a decision.

The Vossische Zeitung says: In view of the bitterness and the indefatigable severity of the daily and repeated attacks, it must be concluded that this offensive surpasses all previous ones.

EXPLAINED BY GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

October 1, 3.45 p.m.
The absence of a further report from Field Marshal Sir John French, is explained by Berlin communiques, which stated that the Allies offensive on Wednesday continued only in Champagne, while the British were consolidating their positions on the captured ground.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

THE GERMAN CONCENTRATION ON SERBIA.

October 1, 2.25 p.m.
Much interest surrounds the alleged Austro-German concentration on Serbia. The estimates vary from a mere handful of troops to over half a million. They are reported to be between the rivers Drina and the Save, as well as on the Serbian northern frontier.

Telegrams from Athens suggest a large concentration, but Bucharest messages indicate that there are only enough troops to guard the Austrian frontiers. Nevertheless it is persistently stated that Germany has made extraordinary promises endeavouring to secure Bulgaria's support.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S STARTLING STATEMENT.

October 1, 5.55 p.m.
Sir Edward Grey has authorised a statement to the effect that information has been received that Austro-German officers have been for several days arriving in Bulgaria with a view to actively directing the Bulgarian army.

SUDDEN STOPPAGE OF TELEGRAMS

FOR FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

October 1, 3.45 p.m.
A sudden stoppage of private telegrams to the continent, for forty-eight hours was notified last night.

AN OPIUM OFFENCE.

Application for Reduced Sentence Refused.

This morning in the Police Court, Mr. F. C. Jenkin made an application to Mr. Wood for the reduction of the sentence imposed upon the second defendant in the case where a charge was preferred of smuggling opium on board the s.s. Empress of Japan. The applicant had been sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months.

Mr. Jenkin, who was instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, urged that a much more lenient course had been adopted in the cases of two Frenchmen recently before the court, when they were arrested in connection with a larger amount of opium than was the defendant in this case.

The magistrate in refusing the application said that the defendant's crime was more serious than those mentioned by counsel inasmuch as the defendant was endeavouring to smuggle the opium on board a British man of war. In addition to that the defendant had also offered a bribe to another to let the opium go through.

Mr. Jenkin said that the man was not charged with bribery, but the magistrate replied that that was one of the circumstances which he took into consideration.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Patrols (Central).
For Saturday to Tuesday, October 2-5, as already ordered.

Wednesday, October 6:
5.50 p.m. Inspector Wilden, P. C. Potter, Martin, Gibson (3) Wright (3) Reynolds (5) Butterfield (5) Ormiston (8) Bryan (8).
8.50 p.m. Crown Sergeant McEwen, P. C. Grimble (3) Hooper (3) White (5) Williams (5) Arnold (8) and Easton (8).

Patrols (Eastern).
Sunday October 3:
5.50 p.m. P. C. Abbas and Rahman.

8.50 p.m. P. C. Fatch Deen and Salleh, Crown Sergeant Sirdar Khan will visit.

Monday October 4:
5.50 p.m. P. C. D. Ramjahn and T. Mohamad.

8.50 p.m. P. C. S. Jumman and Fatty Dad.

Patrols (Water Police).
For Saturday to Tuesday, October 2 to 5 as already ordered.

Route March.
All ranks will parade at Central Station at 9.15 p.m. sharp on Thursday, October 7, for route march through Eastern Police District. Uniform with Caps and Rifles. Only Patrol men and men medically exempt may absent themselves.

Discipline.
A notification on the question of discipline will be issued to all ranks early next week.

Complete indifference to or ignorance of the various published Orders had been recently shown by men in connection with patrol work, in their conduct towards superior officers, etc.

On and from the date of the issue of the Discipline Notification Platoon Commanders, O. O. Companies, Sergeants in charge of patrols, etc., will be called upon to explain any case of disobedience to or ignorance of orders amongst the men under their control.

The absolute co-operation of Inspectors, Crown Sergeants, and Sergeants, is imperative in the enforcement of all orders. These officers are appointed for that purpose.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

October 1 ... Tons 200
Total to 1st inst. ... 200
Daily average ... 250.00

TO SNARE SUBMARINES.

Devices to catch or avoid submarines are now almost as numerous as cures for cancer, and they are doubtless quite as effective. The latest, illustrated and described in *The Scientific American* (New York, July 24), and somewhat cautiously commended by that journal, seems to be the invention of a man who remembers snaring pickeral when he was a boy. The wire noose once over the fish's gills, and he was gone. The new invention does not go so far as to hoist the submarine out of the water and fry it on a hot stone—its nooses are intended only to entangle and disable; which, after all, is the thing chiefly to be desired by those who object to submarines. Says the paper named above:

"The device shown . . . appears to have considerable merit, and would be useful in discouraging submarine attack upon ships passing through extensive bodies of water. The plan is to drop overboard from a small cruiser several hundred of these 'catchers' and leave them free to float back and forth with the current. It would be impossible for the enemy to locate them from the conning tower of a submarine, and therefore their presence in such waters would exert a powerful moral influence to prevent the free access of this terrible engine of destruction."

"There can be little doubt that a submarine will be put out of commission if it enters, or even strikes a glancing blow against, the submerged ring of the 'catcher.' This ring, made of light gas-pipe or angle iron, is 24 feet in diameter, and is suspended freely by chain to a float which is nearly submerged. Attached to the ring are eight 4-inch ropes about 100 feet long with looped ends. The ropes are continuous in pairs and the attachment to the ring is such that it will easily break away and thus permit about 200 feet of rope to wrap around the propeller blades and shaft when the loop is caught. Inasmuch as all submarines have twin propellers, located at a considerable distance from each side of the keel, the chance that both propellers will be simultaneously entangled in the trailing ropes is almost certain. The action of twin screws is to cause a powerful insweep of the water-currents some distance forward of the stern, which would aid in bringing the ropes in contact with the blades. The 'catcher' would have little or no effect upon the ordinary ship, the bow of which, if coming in contact with it, would not engage; in fact, the bow wave would probably push the 'catcher' to one side, permitting it to drift astern. Assuming that a submarine has been caught in the manner described, her distress and location can be signalled by a simple device . . . which will be clear from the following description."

"A slack wire or lanyard is strung from the lower edge of the 'catcher' ring and continued through a hole in the upper edge of the float. The float is provided with a conical hole through which the lanyard is passed, leading to a Coaston signal-flare contained in the upper end. As the submarine enters the ring it pulls the lanyard, setting off a delayed action-flare which will, in the flare, say one minute later, thus giving time for entanglement of the rope with the screws. The Coaston signal can also be supplied with a substance producing a dense brown smoke visible for ten miles in daylight. A day-and-night signal of this character would enable a small cruiser or torpedo-boat to capture or sink a submarine whose propellers were entangled and could not be operated."

SWIMMING.

Queen's College Annual Sports

At the V. R. O. yesterday afternoon, the annual aquatic sports in connection with Queen's College were held. The competitors were very enthusiastic, and but for an unfortunate interference the time in the one hundred yards championship might have been reduced by two seconds. The time recorded was 1 min. 12 2/5 secs.

The results were:—
Beginners' Race, one length.—1, Lang Ping Ham; 2, Ko Yau Chung. Time 21 secs.

Team Race.—1, Queen's College (Lau Yau Chi, Lu Po Hung, G. Hall, Choi Man Ping). Time, 2.27.1.5.

Plunging.—1, Hung Ho Chi; 2, G. Hall; 3, Choi Man Ping. Length, 44 1/2 ft.

School Championship, 100 yards.—1, Choi Man Ping; 2, G. Hall; 3, Lau Yau Chi; 4, Lu Po Hung. Time, 1.12.2.5.

High Dive.—1, G. Hall; 2, Lau Man Ho; 3, Lau Yau Chi.

School Handicap, four lengths.—1, G. Hall; 2, Hung Ho Chi; 3, Choi Man Ping. Time, 1.24.2.5.

Clothes Race.—1, Choi Man Ping; 2, G. Hall; 3, Lu Man Ho.

Consolation Race.—1, Lu Po Hung; 2, Moosden; 3, Shiu Kwai Shang.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V.D., state:—

Parades.

Parades for Monday, the 4th inst.

5.30 p.m.—Recruits of Engineer Company—Musketry and Rifle exercises at Tai Kok Look, under Sergt. Ballock.

5.30 p.m.—Right Section M.G. Co.—Squad drill and Skirmishing on Cricket ground. Remainder, Nil.

Detail.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon: On duty until to-morrow morning, No. 2 Section Art. Batty.

Officers on duty, Lieut. Danby. Next for duty, H. K. V. R.

Detention Camp, Kowloon: On duty to-night, Lieut. Sec. M. G. Co. and the following members of Right Section M. G. Co.—Ptes. Hyndman, Cordeiro, C. Ribeiro, G. Roza and Goldenberg.

Officers on duty Capt. Armsstrong.

Orderly Officer until to-morrow morning—Lieut. Rees.

Orderly Sergeant until to-morrow morning—Sergt. Hall.

Next for duty H. K. V. R.

Depth of Canadian Loyalty.

Hamilton, Ontario, August 24.—Mr. D. A. Thomas, the representative of the British Ministry of Munitions in Canada and the United States, in an interview with Press representatives to-day said: "To-day one of the most reliable manufacturers of Hamilton offered to equip plant and give the Government his entire shell output at cost price. When we meet manufacturers like this, who are willing to sacrifice everything for the Motherland, we get some idea of the depth of Canadian loyalty."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED

WANTED. An experienced Chinese (31) with previous knowledge as Salesman, Clerk and General Assistant, etc. of many years commercial experience. Open to engagement. Will accept anything suitable on reasonable pay. Please address "QUALIFIED" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" Office.

KIAO-CHOW UNDER THE JAPANESE.

In the course of a recent report on Kiao-chow the American Consul at Tsingtao remarks that perhaps some allowance must be made for a feeling of momentary depression, but it is evident that profound pessimism characterises the views of European and Chinese merchants in Tsingtao concerning the outlook. German, British, and French merchants of Tsingtao having expressed their intention to abandon Tsingtao if it remains under Japanese control. It would appear from that case that to Japanese merchants would accrue the great benefits to be derived from Tsingtao's magnificent shipping facilities. The special reasons for the opinion held by foreign merchants are various. A prominent British merchant states that the Tientsin-Peking Railway is making a strong bid for freight traffic; and that exceptional facilities are being offered at Peking for foreign trade. He therefore contemplates leaving his fine new installation at this port and establishing himself at Tientsin as the best place for the export of Shantung products. The use made by Japanese merchants up to this time of the opportunities presented to them resembles the throwing open of an Indian reservation to settlement. The same crowds of impatient settlers were to be found waiting on the boundaries. In the latter part of December the military authorities were obliged to relax their commendable policy of regulating the influx.

Apparently since Jan. 1, 1915, an effort has been made by the Japanese military administration to induce a return to normal activities on the part of all concerned. The customs have been in operation since Dec. 28, 1914, and the duty imposed is merely the regular Chinese tariff. The port now labours under a great disadvantage however, so far as exports are concerned, to require transshipment for foreign ports at other Chinese ports owing to the fact that China does not recognise the legality of the customs collection in Tsingtao, but collects both coastwise and export duty on such goods, export duty having already been paid at this port.

Banking Facilities—Currency—War Notes.

By Jan. 1, 1915, or thereabouts, all the foreign banks formerly operating in Tsingtao, with the exception of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, had reopened their doors, namely, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, the Russo-Asiatic Bank, and the Yokohama Specie Bank. But trade is at a standstill, and these institutions have been for the most part engaged in re-claiming stranded cargo on which they had acquired a lien through the advance of money on shipping documents. This operation is about concluded, and at least two of the banks are considering either closing their Tsingtao branches or cutting down the establishment. All the banks now engage in every variety of banking business not suspended by European war.

When the Japanese forces captured Tsingtao there was probably about \$85,000 Mexican, say \$45,000 gold, in subsidiary German currency in circulation there, not including a great deal that was thrown into the bay, and about \$180,000 Mexican, say \$100,000 gold, in notes of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank. The Yokohama Specie Bank and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank came to an agreement to support these notes, and I have been informed that they are now of higher value than the Yokohama Specie Bank notes. They have been used for some time in the local branch of the bank, and given credit for other branches in London or Shanghai for all the local currency surrendered, and it is this was largely put into use.

their entrance the Japanese seized and sealed up the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, alleging that it was a Government institution, or at least partly capitalised by Government funds, the Germans maintaining at the same time the entire private character of the Bank. It has not been permitted to engage in any variety of banking business, even that of paying out money to depositors who desired to withdraw their funds, but it is rumoured that this opportunity will be presented to neutrals very soon.

The Japanese military operations in the Province of Shantung were financed through the medium of war notes, whose unit was the silver yen. These war notes became current in Tsingtao with the advent of the Japanese military. German subsidiary coins also remained in circulation. Later the notes of the Yokohama Specie Bank were made legal currency, together with war notes, in the payment of taxes, etc. When herds of small traders came here from Japan, however, they knew how much their goods were worth in Japanese gold currency and charged in gold, accepting silver currency only at a rate determined by themselves. The authorities ordered that all prices should be fixed in silver, namely, in war notes, but so far from this order being observed, war notes were sometimes refused in acceptance in Japanese shops. At the present time German, Chinese, and Japanese silver subsidiary currency all are in circulation; also Japanese gold currency Mexican dollar notes of local banks, silver dollars of different varieties, and war notes. According to the official rates of exchange published on April 7, 1915, the silver yen equals gold yen 0.82, or \$1 Mexican, or, in copper cents, 135 pesos (Chinese). The silver yen war note therefore equals, at the Government rate of exchange for the quarter (0.394), \$0.408 gold (United States).

Security of Property Rights.

There has been no disposition on the part of the Japanese military authorities to interfere, through process of military law, with the private rights of non-combatants, but all Government property, and quasi Government property, such as houses built with the aid of Government loans, has been confiscated. So has some private property that is alleged to have been used by the Germans for military purposes. The most notable instance of this was the confiscation of between one and two hundred thousand cases of kerosene belonging to an American firm, which was seized on the pretext that its removal from the company's premises was a military measure. The ultimate fate of much of the confiscated property will probably be determined in the negotiations between Germany and Japan. Other property, such as cargoes landed from German ships at the beginning of the war, is stored in Government warehouses, and, in the case of cargo, will be confiscated if not claimed by June 1, 1915.

Whether any exceptional opportunities for American products and capital in the leased territory of Kiao-chow will result from the war, can be determined better after the political fate of the territory is known. While probably no actual discrimination in violation of the principle of equal opportunity was attempted by the German Government at Kiao-chow, yet the object of that Government was naturally and commendably to promote the welfare of German commerce, and the sale of other than German goods was subject to this handicap. If Japanese control is now substituted for German, foreign trade will presumably be neither the gainer nor the loser.

Without regard to the political future Japan will derive a great advantage from its nearness to Kiao-chow, enabling it to land its imports much more cheaply than other countries. It will probably also control the railway connecting with the interior. Exports from Kiao-chow will go where the demand is strongest, but imports are susceptible to influence from any sources, and those of local origin are sure to be of advantage.

TRUTH ABOUT AIR RAIDS.

MR. BAUFOR ON GERMAN ROMANCING.

BRITISH RETICENCE JUSTIFIED.

In *The Times* of August 19 the suggestion was made that the Government should "issue an authoritative statement, both for neutrals and for this country, of the principles on which they are acting" in publishing the official accounts of German air raids. Mr. Baufour has now addressed a letter to a correspondent which fulfils this suggestion, since it is issued through the Press Bureau, and must be regarded as an official statement. He points out the objection to correcting the false reports of the German raiders, and shows that their raids have so far "not been effective. They have served no hostile purpose, moral or material."

The first Lord of the Admiralty has addressed the following letter to a correspondent:

Admiralty, S.W., August 28.
Dear Sir,—You ask me why the accounts published in this country of enemy air raids are so meagre, while the German narratives of the same events are rich in lurid detail. You point out that while these narratives are widely believed in neutral countries, the reticence of the censored British Press suggests a suspicion that unpleasant truths are being deliberately hid from a nervous public.

Compare the following accounts, which, though the historian would never guess it, relate to the same airship raid:

TRANSLATION.
Headlines of *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, August 11, 1915.
AIR ATTACK ON THE DOCKS OF LONDON.

On the night of the 9th-10th of August our Naval Airships carried out attacks upon fortified coast towns and harbours on the East Coast of England.

In spite of strenuous opposition, bombs were dropped on British warships in the Thames, on the docks of London, on the torpedo craft base at Harwich, and on important positions on the Humber.

Good results were observed. The airships returned safely from their successful undertaking.

The Secretary of the Admiralty makes the following announcement:

A squadron of hostile airships, visited the East Coast last night and this morning, between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 12.30 a.m. Some fires were caused by the dropping of incendiary bombs, but these were quickly extinguished and only immaterial damage was done.

The following casualties have been reported:—1 man, 8 women, and 4 children killed; 4 men, 6 women, and 2 children wounded.

One Zeppelin was seriously damaged by gun fire of the land defences, and was reported this morning being towed into Ostend. She has since been subjected to continual attacks by aircraft from Dunkirk under heavy fire, and it is now reported that after having had her back broken and rear compartment damaged, she was completely destroyed by explosion.

Now it is plain, that if one of these stories is true the other is false. Why not then explain the discrepancy and tell the world in detail wherein the German account distorts the facts?

The reason is quite simple. Zeppelins attack under cover of night, and (by preference) of moonless night. In such conditions landmarks are elusive, and navigation difficult. Errors are inevitable, and sometimes of surprising magnitude. The Germans constantly assert, and may sometimes believe, that they have dropped bombs on places which in fact they never approached. Why make their future voyages easier by telling them where they have blundered in the past? Since their errors are our gain, why dissipate them? Let us learn what we can from the enemy; let us teach him only what we can.

MUNITION MACHINES IDLE.

Dr. Addison on the Need for Night Shifts.

Dr. Addison, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, made some important statements on August 31 at a meeting of the Metropolitan Munitions Committee.

He said that orders for munitions to the value of over \$6,000,000 were now being placed in the district. Much more labour, both skilled and unskilled, was required. Forty or fifty thousand skilled munition workers would be required, if not immediately, at least very soon, and later that number would be greatly increased. At the present time he believed not more than 15 per cent. of the machinery that was producing munitions was working night shifts. They needed to speed up the production of new machinery and to see that it was used as much as possible. They ought to have night shifts on all machinery, if necessary.

Labour now used on non-essential work should, as far as possible, be diverted to the production of munitions, but the most important requirement of all was the suitable dilution of skilled labour. One of the reasons why there were no night shifts was that skilled labour was not diluted, so that skilled labour was inefficient. It was just a question of national necessity. There were difficulties and prejudices in the way, both of employers and employees, but it must be done, and if it meant a new departure they must make up their minds to make it.

A disposition and readiness to change was necessary in both parties, and it was of the first importance that, from one end of the country to another, the dilution of skilled labour with unskilled should be realized and brought into practice at the earliest possible moment. In addition, such labour as was possible should be diverted from commercial to munitions work and the release of skilled men from the colours would be permitted.

'Nobody will, I think, be disposed to doubt that this reticence is judicious. But the question may at it be asked whether it is used not merely to embarrass the Germans, but unduly to reassure the British. How ought we to rate the Zeppelins among weapons of attack? What have they done? What can they do?'

To this last question I do not offer a reply. I cannot prophesy about the future of a method of warfare which is still in its infancy.

I can, however, say something of its results during the past. That it has caused much suffering to many innocent people is unhappily certain. But even this result, with all its tragedy, has been magnified out of all proportion by ill-informed rumour. I am assured by the Home Office that during the last 12 months 71 civilian adults and 18 children have been killed; 189 civilian adults, and 31 children have been injured.

Judged by numbers, this cumulative result of many successive crimes does not equal the single effort of the submarine which, to the unqualified pride of Germany, and the horror of all the world, sent 1,198 innocent civilians to the bottom in the Lusitania. Yet it is not enough, and we may well ask what military advantage has been gained at the cost of so much innocent blood.

The answer is easily given. No soldier or sailor has been killed, seven have been wounded, and only on one occasion has damage been inflicted which could by any stretch of language be described as of the smallest military importance. Zeppelin raids have been brutal, but so far they have not been effective. They have served no hostile purpose, moral or material.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR JAMES BAUFOR.

FEAR, FRIGHTFULNESS, AND FIRES.

(Continued from *Before*.)

If that be so, if the Germans believed they were attacked simultaneously by three Great Powers—I think you have no need to seek further for the readiness with which they responded to the suggestions of frightfulness—for frightfulness is the fruit of fear. If a weakling is attacked by a strong man, and through some mischance succeeds in getting his assailant down, you may be sure the weakling will employ all his energy to render his opponent incapable of further attack. Fear makes him and cowardice of us all, and if our troops are free from this taint it is, as I have said, because we are traditionally isolated by the sea and our navy from the contagion of fear.

Our Navy, by the nature of its being, is, however, remote from our daily lives. It is not an intimate thing as the Army is intimate to the ordinary German. And as the Army is inseparable from the State the State is much closer to the German people than the State is to us, and so it comes about that the German people will do for the Fatherland deeds that no decent Englishman would do even for his country's sake.

And because this is so it seems to me that we are not doing all that should be done to safeguard ourselves from the dangers that arise from the presence in our midst of patriotic Germans who are capable of doing us mischief.

Thousands of Germans have been interned, but at least hundreds remain at large. Many of these are men of wealth. I believe it is a fact that even now there is at large in England one of the principals of the very firm of chemists which led the way in manufacturing the gases that wrought such havoc among our troops. I am told that at the present time he is engaged in appealing against his income tax assessment. I know of another German of military age who, via New York, is trading with Germany, and is making a very big income.

Allens and our Big Fires.
Now during the last few weeks there has been an epidemic of mysterious fires in the North of England. In Manchester and district, cotton mills have been burnt down; at Liverpool a warehouse was destroyed; at Hull a tar works has just been added to the list of lost property. Three times within the last few weeks I have seen at midnight the glare in the sky that denotes a great fire. All about me has been pitched darkness—the darkness of masked lights, dark curtains, and the other devices for keeping Zeppelins in the dark.

And I think to myself what extraordinarily good signals to a Zeppelin, a three-storey factory becomes when it is in flames, and I wonder whether all these fires are begun by the hand of Fate or whether the match is struck by the fingers of our foe.

Each fire has two values from the German point of view. It makes possession of our defences of darkness and it destroys property and goods that are useful for war work.

I do not suggest that Germans go about with the sort of paranoia used not long ago to beguile profeminists here. I do suggest that there is here and there a Briton so base that for a five or ten pound note he would commit treason or any other crime, and while Germans are what their fear and their faith in the Fatherland have made them I would not trust them not to take advantage of the greed of English criminals by bribing them to light the darkness with the great torches of burning factories.

The offer of a Big Reward.
All these fires may be due to nothing more corrupt than coincidental carelessness. But for my part I shall refuse to credit coincidence with such activity until all the Germans capable of doing black deeds, or of buying other people to do them, have been put out of harm's way.

Of course I do not wish to alarm anyone. The number of fires occurring, however much above the average it may be, is insignificant as a material aid to the enemy. What the bombardment of Southampton and the air raids

MANCHURIAN BEAN TRADE.

H.M. Consul at Dairen (Mr. H. G. Parlett) reports that the value of beans exported during 1914 was \$1,779,865, an increase of \$800,588, of bean cake \$2,347,008, a decrease of \$249,475, and of bean oil \$783,370, an increase of \$43,293. The year's export of beans amounted to 255,112 tons, being 100,533 tons in excess of that for 1913. Japan was the heaviest purchaser with 139,222 tons followed by South China with 65,498 tons. Exports to Europe amounted to 25,806 tons, an increase of 23,844 tons as compared with 1913. In bean cake there was a decrease of 32,005 tons compared with the year previous.

The bean crop for 1913-14 was estimated as being a 60 to 70 per cent. crop in other words, a normal yield—and as the demand was steady and prices rather high, farmers were encouraged to put more ground under beans in 1914. Last year's crop was a heavier one than usual, estimated, in fact, at about 80 per cent, and prices were lower owing to the plentiful supply. The 1913-14 beans came down from the interior slowly and regularly, at an average of from 30 to 40 cars per day; but those for 1914-15 have been rushed down, 30 or 40 cars per day being perhaps even below the average. The former season was thus long drawn out, and the beans when they finally reached Dairen were in good condition and dry. This year on the contrary they are said to be moist, and it is expected that the season will not be a long one.

The question of dryness appears to be a matter of some importance not only for the dealer shipping beans in bulk by sea but also for the mill owner. It is estimated that whereas 48 pounds of the 1913-14 crop yielded 47 cwt. of oil, only 41 cwt. could be expressed from the same quantity of the 1914-15 crop.

HONGKONG CHINESE STORES.
Popular Chinese Manufactured Biscuits.
The U.S. Consul-General of Hongkong, Mr. George E. Anderson, states that "Chinese department stores in Hongkong are trying to popularize biscuits of various sorts manufactured by Chinese concerns in Shanghai and Hongkong in imitation of English and American made biscuits, particularly certain well-known English brands. The goods are packed similarly to their original foreign-made goods, and have the added merit of being suitably described in Chinese characters on the packages. With the high price of flour and other food products in the United States and Europe, the cost of foreign biscuits has gone beyond the reach of many Chinese families which have been able to use them to some extent under normal conditions, and this effort to introduce Chinese-made goods at a lower price has the merit of offering a cheaper substitute for the better goods."

Boat People Fined.
P. O. Hourihan charged two boatmasters before Commander C. W. Beckwith B. N., at the Marine Court this morning, with unlawfully moving about the Harbour during prohibited hours on the 1st inst. Defendants were sent to gaol for five days with hard labour, in default of a fine of \$5 each. Another boatmaster who was charged by P. O. Baggs with the same offence, paid a fine of \$5.

on the East Coast failed to do will not be accomplished by the burning of factories.

But the Germans in our midst will not stop at arson if they are allowed to large, and as there seems to be no hope of putting them in a safe place unless their menacing actions can be brought home to them, I suggest that the police should leave no stone unturned to discover whether these fires are due to chance or to alien activity.

For that reason I should like to see a thousand pounds reward offered for information likely to lead to the arrest of the person responsible for any one of these big fires.

VESSELS DETAINED.

By His Majesty's Arms Forces. In continuation of the previous notification published in the Hongkong Government Gazette of August 13, 1915.

List of Vessels. Name and Nationality. Where Tonnage.

Cleopatra (34) Greek. Malta. Constantinople (185) Greek. Alexandria. Nikolaos (18) Greek. Alexandria. Panasa (18) Turkish. Malta. Proton (18) Greek. Alexandria. Tektari (18) Turkish. Malta. List of Ships whose Cargoes have been Detained.

In continuation of the previous notification published in the Hongkong Government Gazette of September 17, 1915.

List of Vessels. Name of Vessel. Nationality. Detained at.

Agios Georgios (185) Greek. Madras. Aldo (18) Italian. Malta. Anagar (18) Danish. Kirkwall. Athina (18) Greek. Malta. Bos (18) Norwegian. Kirkwall. Balgaria (18) Italian. Malta. Elia (18) Norwegian. Southampton. Epheiros (18) Greek. Madras. Gunda (18) Norwegian. Liverpool. Herakles (18) Norwegian. Liverpool. Kronprinsen (18) Danish. Kirkwall. Lissa (18) Swedish. Lissa. Lissa (18) Swedish. Lissa. Nautika (18) Swedish. Kirkwall. Thesman (18) Norwegian. Kirkwall. Venas (18) Danish. Kirkwall.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.
18th Sunday after Trinity, 3rd Oct. 1915. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Terza. Venite. Russell. Psalms of the 84th morning. (1) Te Deum; Oakley. (2) Jubilate. Monk. (10th morning). Holy Communion (12 Noon). Hymns: 248, 403. N.B.—Psalms 15, verses 1, 2, in union. Psalm 16, verses 6, 9, 12 in union. Psalm 17, verses 1, 7, 13 G. P. in union. Evening-song (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Terza. Psalms of the 3rd evening. (1) Magnificat; Goss (10th evening). Nunc Dimittis. French (10th evening). Hymns: 261, 260, 424.

Peak Church.—The Holy Communion 8.15 a.m. Evening song and Sermon 6.30 p.m.
The Preacher at 6.30 p.m. will be the Bishop of Victoria.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.
8 a.m. Holy Communion 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. W. T. Penfold.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.
18th Sunday after Trinity, 3rd Oct. 1915. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. Morning Prayer. Hymn: 537. Responses: Psalms. Venite: Russell Day 3. Psalms: Romage. Littleton. Te Deum: James Cook. Hymns: Jubilate. Ouseley. Hymns: 276-361-451. Kyrie: Maunder. National Anthem. Evening Prayer. Hymn 522. Responses: Venite. Psalms: 1st. 6. Chants with Chalice. Magnificat: W. A. Chant No. 533. Nunc Dimittis: W. A. Chant No. 503. Hymns: 267-578 21 (June 24 A. and M. 1st time). Vesper Hymn. National Anthem.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.
Morning 11. Hymns: 344, 355, 21, 205 Psalm: 146. Communion at 12 Noon. Evening: 6. Hymns: 356, 240, 236, 293. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

The Gospel Hall (No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). On the Lord's Day Believers meet for Worship at 5 p.m. and the Lord's Supper at 4 p.m. Children's Meeting at 8 p.m. Preaching Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p.m. Exposition of Scripture Saturday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

First Church of Christ, Scientist.—Meditation, Sunday, 11.35 a.m. Wednesday, 5.30 p.m. Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai. Sunday Morning Service: 10.15 a.m. 8 a.m. Evening Service: 8.15 p.m. Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street. Sunday Evening Gospel Service 8 p.m. St. Joseph's Church, Gordon Road. Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Hongkong. Low Mass: 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 a.m. High Mass: 9.30 a.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY,
the 4th October, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
A Quantity of Ladies' Dress Material

comprising:—
Plain and Striped Alpaca, Coloured Voile, Serge, Woollens, etc.
Gent's Suit Lengths, White and Zephyr Shirts, Brown and Black Boots.

On view from Saturday, the 2nd October.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY,
the 4th October, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
A Quantity of Lace and Insertion.

On view from Saturday, the 2nd October, 1915.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY,
the 11th October, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 9 Humphreys Building (Top Floor), Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture
(Full Particulars from Catalogue)

On view from Sunday, the 10th October.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

G. R.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 4th day of October, 1915, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of Crown Land above May Road and at Ship Street respectively in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rents to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS

Lot No.	Location	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents of Lot	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.
1	Along May Road	As per plan	about 10,433	10.433	145,344
2	Along Ship Street	As per plan	about 7,110	7.110	98,135

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

Will hold their third
PROMENADE CONCERT
in the
BOTANICAL GARDENS
on

SATURDAY, October 2nd, 1915,
at 8.00 p.m.

Entrances at Main Gate, and Albany Gate at 8.30 p.m.

Miss CAMILLE CASTRO
(Soprano).

Mr. A. J. ENGLAND
(Bass).

Mr. E. E. de W. ABNEY
(Tenor).

Orchestra of the Hongkong Police Reserve.

Band of the 74th Punjabs.

Accompanist:—P. C. GEORGE GRIMBLE.

Admission—20 cents.

Members of the Naval, Military and Police Forces in uniform will not be charged.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY 28th SEPTEMBER 1915.

Two Startling and Thrilling

Episodes of

"LUCILLE LOVE"

9th and 10th.

Comics

"CALAMITY ANNE IN SOCIETY"

"SO NEAR & YET SO FAR"

"JACK BELL AMATEUR DETECTIVE"

"THE MAGNET"

Another Powerful Week-end Programme.

BIJOU THEATRE.

Commencing Saturday 2nd October.

Two Powerful Dramas

"LOVE OR A THRONE"

in 3 parts.

"THE PIPES OF PAN"

in 3 parts.

etc., etc.,

NOTICES.

"CAILLE"

FIVE-SPEED

PORTABLE MOTOR

Call and inspect the

very latest in

Portable Motors.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

4, Des Vaux Road Central.

BATHING

EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.

ICES.

Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc.
Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices.
With Best attendance.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

CATERERS.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION

15, Morrison Hill Road

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT
LOAN AND MORTGAGE
CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,

Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1900

Dress forget after the Show

ver, and Light Refreshments

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Open Till Midnight

NOTICE

G. R.

NOTICE.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 125, 191

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
Prime Cut—	lb.	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	19
Roast—Shiu	lb.	17
Breast—Ngau Lam	lb.	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20
do—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb.	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	60
corned—Ham Ngau Li	each	60
Head—Ngau Tau	lb.	1.00
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb.	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb.	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	18
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	8
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	1.00
Mutton Chop—Young Pei Kwat	lb.	25
Leg—Young Pei	lb.	25
Shoulder—Young Shau	lb.	24
Saddle—	lb.	27
Pigs Chittings—Chu Chong	lb.	27
Brains—Chu No	per set	24
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	15
Head—Chu Tau	each	11
Kidney—Chu Yiu	lb.	18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	28
Pork Chop—Chu Fai Kwat	lb.	24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	24
Leg—Chu Pei	lb.	28
Eat or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau Keuk	set	60
Heart—Young Sam	each	8
Kidneys—Young Yiu	lb.	12
Liver—Young Kon	lb.	20
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	lb.	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	28
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	lb.	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	lb.	20
Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	34
Ducks—Ap	lb.	32
Doves—Pan Kau	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)—	per doz	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
Hainan—Hoi Nsm Kai	lb.	30
Geese—Ngo	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	each	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	lb.	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Hen—Na	lb.	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb.	75
Quail—Om Chun	lb.	25
Partridges—Che Ku	lb.	65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	16
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	15
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	12
Codfish—Man Yu	lb.	14
Crabs—Hai	lb.	26
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	lb.	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13
Dog Fish—Tat To Sha	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	13
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	lb.	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	lb.	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb.	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	18
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	20
Lobsters—Lung Ha	lb.	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb.	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Perch—Tau Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	lb.	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	lb.	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb.	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	lb.	15
Roach—Chan Yu	lb.	12
Salmon—Ma Yau	lb.	30
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7
Skate—Po Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	28
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keak Yu	lb.	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Hang Yau	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
(Chafoo)—Tia Chun Ping Kho	lb.	18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chin lb.	3
(Indes), Macao—San Heung Chin	1
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lai	1
Cassimole—Yeung To	1
Coconuts—Yo Tai	12
Grapes—Fo Tai	30
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	10
America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	10
Licenses Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	15
Fresh—	28
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ohing	5
Sweet—	8
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	10
(Canton), Cooks—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	10
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	10
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	14
Shanghai—Lo Kwat	14
Walnuts—Hop To	15
Green—Sang Hong Tuo	15
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb.	8
Chenck	lb.	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moou Pin Tau	lb.	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	lb.	8
Sprout—Ah Choi	lb.	8
Long—Tau Kok	lb.	10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each	8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	lb.	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	lb.	8
Red—Hung Ko	lb.	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka-Tsui	lb.	10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ya Tsui	lb.	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	lb.	8
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb.	8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsui	lb.	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	lb.	25
Red—Hung Fa Chiu	lb.	10
Green—Ching Lap Chiu	lb.	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	lb.	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Kung	lb.	6
old—Lo Kung	lb.	9
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	lb.	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each	1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsui	lb.	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	6
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	lb.	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	lb.	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	1
Okroes	lb.	1
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	lb.	8
Green—Shang Chong	lb.	8
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	lb.	7
Parsley—Kun Tsui	lb.	8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb.	15
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	lb.	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	lb.	3
Japan—Ynt Pun Shu Tsai	lb.	3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	lb.	8
Foochow—Tao-chow Shu Tsai	lb.	1
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	lb.	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	lb.	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	lb.	1
Sage—Tse So	lb.	8
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	lb.	8
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	lb.	6
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	lb.	6
Taro—Wu Tan	lb.	6
Turnips Panti, (Long)—Lo Pak	lb.	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	lb.	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit wa	lb.	4
(American)—Kai-san Jhit K	lb.	12
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsui	lb.	6
Lily root—Lin Ngau	lb.	6
Yams—Ta Shu	lb.	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	lb.	1
Tau	lb.	1

生口

Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	lb.	8
Green—Shang Chong	lb.	8
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	lb.	7
Parsley—Kun Tsui	lb.	8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb.	15
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	lb.	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	lb.	3
Japan—Ynt Pun Shu Tsai	lb.	3
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Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsui	lb.	6
Lily root—Lin Ngau	lb.	6
Yams—Ta Shu	lb.	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	lb.	1
Tau	lb.	1

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

THE IDEAL FRESH MILK

IS THAT FROM HEALTHY COWS PRODUCED
UNDER STRICT SANITARY CONDITIONS AND
PROPERLY TRANSPORTED AND DISTRIBUTED
IN CLEAN, SEALED BOTTLES.

OUR DAIRY

IS A MODEL OF PERFECTION AND WE ARE
ABLE TO SUPPLY THE COLONY WITH EVEN
BETTER MILK THAN THAT OBTAINED IN
EUROPE OR AMERICA.

PURITY.

EXCELLENCE.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	£830 ea. £73/10/-	120,000	\$125	all	855	July.	700	Oct. 845 x div. 790 c. div.	{ 23/3/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	427 1/2 b.	10,000	\$250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct. 425	360 { Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	170 b.	10,000	\$15	£5	145	May	133	Jan. 170	160 { Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	4970 a.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2	April	700	Oct. 997 1/2	\$855 { Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$25 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	248 b. ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192 1/2	Jan. 248	225 { Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	162 b.	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct. 162	130 { \$29 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	420 b.	8,000	\$250	80	395	Feb.	368	April 420	385 { \$27 for 1913
Shipping. {40 cts. b. x the re- C. & M.S. S. Co., Ltd. (turn of \$4.50 per s. Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. \$59. b. Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd. 20 b. Indo-China Steam (Combined) 153 1/2 b. Navigation Co., Ltd. \$91 b. 94 1/2 b. Preferred \$59 b. Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd. 90/- a. Star Ferry Company, Ltd. 35 1/2 b.									
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	131 1/2 b.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov. 134	111 { \$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	40 1/2 a.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec. 46	27 1/2 { \$3 for 1912
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'tion...	30/- a.	1,000,000	£1	all	41/-	Feb.	33/6	Dec. 33/6	30/- { Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	33 1/2 n.	200,000	£1	all	31/0	Jan.	1.90	Nov. 4	3.60 { 1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	31/6 n.	160,000	£1	all	31/6	Feb.	19/6	Nov. 32/6	32/- { 1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Ural Caspians	40/5 a.	796,666	£1	all	56/6		21/3		1/- interim 1915
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	78 1/2 b.	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov. 79	68 { \$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd.	77 b.	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct. 83	57 { \$3 dividend for year 1914
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	50 b.	55,700	t. 100	all	60	July	50	Dec. 63 1/2	49 ex div. { Tls. 3 for year ending 30.4.15
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	92 b.	35,000	t. 100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec. 93 1/2	80 { Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	134 b.	13,000	t. 100	t. 100	128	July	120	Dec. 116	112 { Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	112 b.	20,000	\$50	50	117 1/2	July	98	Nov. 111 x div.	108 { \$2.50 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Land Investment Co	169 sa.	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov. 111 x div.	108 { \$3 for year ending 30.6.15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	47 sa.	150,000	\$10	all	94 1/2	Jan.	7	Nov. 7 1/2	6.10 { 45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	80 b.	6,000	\$50	30	45 1/2	Jan.	4	Feb. 40	40 { \$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	105 b.	72,000	t. 50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct. 106	101 { Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1/2 year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	72 1/2 b.	12,500	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb. 70	70 { \$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	100 n.	10,000	\$100	all	100		100		100 { \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	175 n.	20,000	t. 50	all	138	July	125	May 180	152 { Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	131 n.	125,000	\$10	all	84 1/2	Mar.	7	June 94 1/2	7 { 50 cents 31.7.08
Kung Yik	151 1/2 b.	75,000	t. 10	all	144	Jan.	11	Mar. 17	13 1/2 { Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Laou Kung Mow	90 1/2 b.	8,000	t. 100	all	110	Feb.	70	Nov. 80	85 { Tls. 15 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in Shai	193 1/2 b.	40,000	t. 50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov. 105	95 { Dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	104 1/2 b.	60,000	\$12	all	12	May	10	Dec. 10	10 { 85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	44.00 sa.	50,000	\$5	all	4.90	July	4	April 4 1/2	4 1/2 { 6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	44.00 sa.	50,000	\$1	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov. 9	9 { 70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	9 b.	125,000	\$10	all	39	June	35	Aug. 34	34 { \$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	334 b.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec. 10 1/2	10 1/2 { 60 cts. for 1914
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	104 1/2 b.	400,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov. 44 1/2	39 { \$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	44 1/2 n.	60,000	\$10	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec. 185	184 { Interim of \$2 account 1915
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	183 n.	6,000	\$25	all	25	June	22	Apr. 34 1/2	25 { Interim of \$1 year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	534 n.	60,000	\$10	all	13/-	July	7/-	Feb. 5.25	4.80 x div. { \$10 % for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5 1/2 b.	325,000	5/-	all	64 1/2	Mar.	28	Dec. 42	36 1/2 { Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	99 1/2 b.	25,000	\$10	all	104 1/2	Jan.	94 1/2	June 10	9 { 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Do (New)	90 cts. b.	50,000	\$10	\$1	93 cts.	Jan.	75 cts.	Dec. 81	80 cts. { \$1.50 for 1910.
Philippines Ltd.	84 b.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	— { None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	35 b.	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	— { None
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	420 b.	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	—	— { None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	33 1/2 b.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00	June	4	Nov. 3 1/2	3.00 { 25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	116 b.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2	Feb.	17	Jan. 19	16 { \$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.14
Watson and Co., Ltd.	56.85 sa.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6.90	Dec. 6.90 x div.	6 1/2 x div. { 60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited	85 n.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec. 7	6 { 30 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30	June	92	Dec. 29	29 { \$1.50 for 1914

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers 6, Des Voeux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, FRIDAY, 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs Wright and Hornby in their weekly share report state:—
Generally speaking our market has been an active one during the week under review and values have been marked up in many instances. Shanghai Cottons share prices have given way to some extent, but at the close the market is firm with an upward tendency. Far Silver is quoted at \$231 per oz. for ready.
Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/9 5/16. On Shanghai opened to-day at 77 1/2 T.T.
Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks rose during the early part of the week from \$830 to \$845 and at the latter figure a fair number of shares changed hands; sales have since taken place at \$840, \$835 and at \$830 and there are a few more shares offering at the latter figure.
Marine Insurances.—Cantons have advanced from \$425 to \$427 1/2 buyers. Unions have sold at \$970 and more shares are obtainable at the rate. From Shanghai North Chinas are quoted at Tls. 170 buyers and Yangtzes at \$248 ex 73.
Fire Insurances.—China Fires remain firm with buyers offering \$162, and Hongkong Fires can probably be obtained at \$420.
Shipping.—Combined Indos have been in good demand for cash delivery throughout the week, but only a small business has been transacted in them owing to holders asking higher rates. Shares changed hands early in the week at \$154 and \$155 and the dividends of 9 per cent. and 6 per cent. and at the close there are buyers at \$153 1/2 ex the 9 per cent. dividend and once the 6 per cent. div. A few sales have taken place for December delivery at \$159 ex the 9 per cent. dividend and at \$160. Douglas's are a firm market at the close with buyers offering \$89.00 ex dividend, after sales at \$87 and at \$88. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats, are wanted at \$20 and Star Ferries at \$35 1/2. Shell Transport have sellers at 90/-.

EXCHANGE.

T/T Demand	1/9 3/4	T/T Marks	1/10 3/8
80 d/s	1/9 13/16	4 m/s. D.P.	1/10 1/2
60 d/s	1/9 15/16	6 m/s. L/O	1/10 5/8
4 m/s.	1/10	30 d/s. S'ney & M.	1/10 5/8
T/T Shanghai	77 1/2	30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y.	4 3/8
Private 30 d/s sight		4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
T/T Singapore	77 1/2	4 m/s. France	2.39 1/2
T/T Japan	86 1/2	6 m/s. France	2.39 1/2
T/T India	136 1/2	Gold Leaf per oz.	\$59.70
Demand India	136 1/2	Sovereign	\$11.10 nom.
T/T Bombay	136 1/2	Bar Silver ready	23 7/8
Demand Bombay	136 1/2	forward	
T/T Calcutta	136 1/2		
Demand Calcutta	136 1/2		
Demand Manila	84		
T/T San F'co & N.Y.	42 7/8		
Demand New York	43		
T/T Java	107 3/8		

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per \$100:

Chinese...20 cts. pieces	\$20 3/4	Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	\$10
Chinese...10	\$20 3/4	Hongkong 10	\$10

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, LONDON, CALCUTTA, MANILA, CANTON, PANAMA, CEBU, PEKING, SAN FRANCISCO, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS, \$1,200,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,270,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches: Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EIHEI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund " £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors " £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

THE Steamship "MONGOLIA."
The above mentioned vessel having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board October 2, 1915, at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered October 6th at noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.
All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown on October 6th 1915, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or note of exception taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before October 30th 1915, otherwise they will not be recognised.
R. C. MORISON, Agent.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1915.

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.
Feb. 25
Malwa, New \$9.100 per 9
Malwa, Old " 9.200 "
Patna, New " 9.325 per oke
Patna, Old " 9.200 "
Benares, New " 9.050 "
Benares, Old " 8.950 "

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be beaten. If Equalled For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-
Silver \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman,
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy Chairman,
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.,
C. T. M. Edkins, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.,
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.,
J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. E. Shalloo,
CHIEF MANAGER,
Hongkong—N. J. Statb.
MANAGER,
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.
THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.
Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " £1,125,000
Paid Up " 562,500
Reserve Fund " 500,000

BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

BRANCHES:—
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Koda Bharu, Kuala Lumpur, Madras, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore.

Every description of Banking & Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. CHAMPAIN, Agent.

